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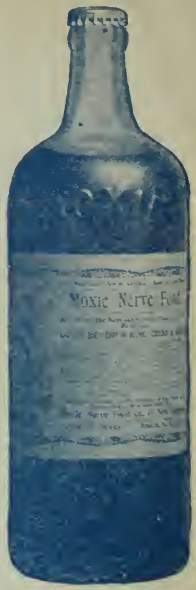

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...Foreword...

TO busy people, dwelling within her gates, who have kept no tally of the city's gains, these pages may prove helpful and instructive. They are not exhaustive, but they aim to give as clearly and briefly as possible information concerning places and objects of interest, and the easiest way of reaching the same. Do not scorn the index, and when you wish to spend a day in making the acquaintance of some spot in your native town see if it does not give you a clew which will make the fulfillment of your desire complete. . . . . Traveler, may this little book help you to see and to enjoy that which has been preserved of Old Boston, which belongs by right of historic interest to every American, and also the many treasures which the great city, through the genius of her sons and daughters, has been acquiring as the centuries have slipped away. Come you from far or near, be your condition what it may—only so that you have a desire to see and to learn—Boston has a message for you. May these pages help you to understand that message. . . . . .

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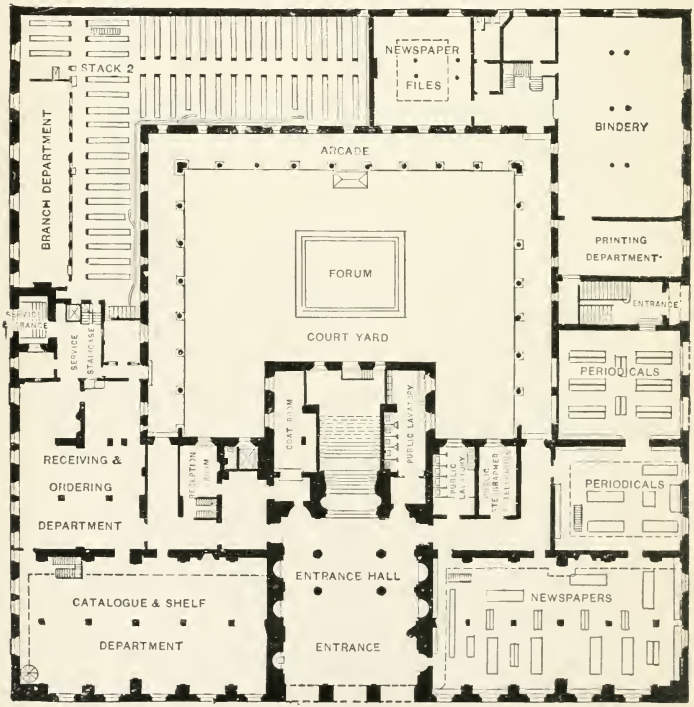
This Library, founded in 1852, was the pioneer in the United States of free libraries supported by general taxation. Next to the Congressional Library in Washington, it is the largest and most important collection of books in America, and it is fittingly housed in one of the most beautiful library structures in the world. This noble building stands at the head of Copley Square. The most prominent object in this interesting locality, it has as near neighbors Trinity Church, the masterpiece of the late H. H. Richardson; the Museum of Fine Arts, and the new Old South Church, successor to the Old South Meeting-House in Washington Street. The State, by giving part of the land which forms its site, and many public-spirited citizens, by contributions and bequests, have united with the city in the effort to make this library representative of all that is worthiest in American institutions. The free public library system is known in countless cities and towns; travelling libraries are carrying instruction and entertainment to many a lonely farm-house or humble workshop; slowly, but surely, an appreciation for the best in art and

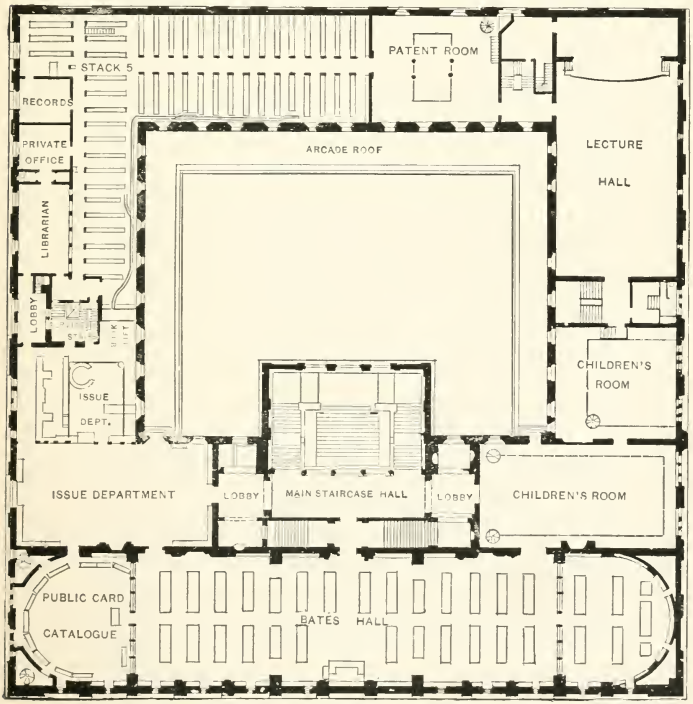
literature is permeating the masses; and in all this work for the bettering of humanity, Boston has been a pathfinder and an inspiring power. In this building and its decorations she has done much toward arousing and fostering a love for true art, and this art influence is destined to be far-reaching and beneficent. The architect of this building was Mr. Charles F. McKim, of the New York firm of McKim, Mead & White. The corner-stone was laid Nov. 28, 1888. The building was completed and thrown open to the public for use in March, 1895. The total cost of the building, including all decorations contracted for, was $2,368,000.



CENTRAL LIBRARY, GROUND FLOOR.

The Library is two hundred and twenty-five feet long, two hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. Its height from the sidewalk to the top of the cornice is seventy feet. The material used is Milford granite. In color this granite is a grayish white, which, in some lights, becomes faintly tinged with pink. The Library is in the Italian Rennaissance style of architecture, is quadrangular in shape and surrounds an inner court. The chief characteristics of the building are its simplicity and the accentuation of horizontal lines of composition.

The **main facade,** looking east over Copley Square, consists of



CENTRAL LIBRARY, SECOND FLOOR.

a heavily built lower story supporting an arcaded second story. Above the arcade is a narrow frieze, which on each facade of the building bears an inscription. On the Dartmouth Street side: "The Public Library of the City of Boston, Built by the People and Dedicated to the Advancement of Learning, A. D. MDCCCLXXXVIII." On the Boylston Street side: "The Commonwealth Requires the Education of the People as the Safeguard of Order and Liberty." And on Blagden Street: "MDCCCLII. Founded Through the Munificence and Public Spirit of Citizens."

Above the frieze is a noble cornice, fitly crowning the facade. This cornice is considered one of the triumphs of American architecture. The whole building rests upon a granite platform which gives it a dignified elevation above Copley Square. This platform extends entirely round the three facades of the building.

The **entrance** on Copley Square is by three arched doorways. Each arch is closed with heavy wrought-iron gates. Immediately above is the inscription, "Free to All." Above the main entrance, under the three central windows, are carved medallions bearing the seals of the Library, the City, and the Commonwealth. The triple-arched entrance leads into the main vestibule, and thence into the entrance hall. The floor, walls, and vaulted ceiling of the vestibule are of pink Knoxville marble, the floor inlaid with brown Knoxville and Levanto marbles. The doorways to the entrance hall are copied from the Temple of Erectheus on the Akropolis at Athens. In a niche on the left is a bronze statue by Mr. MacMonies, of Sir Harry Vane, governor of Massachusetts in 1636-37. The low, broad entrance hall is divided into aisles by heavy piers of Iowa sandstone. Corridors running from it to the right and left lead to the newspaper room, the catalogue room, and to the interior court. The ceiling is vaulted with domes in the side bays. In the penetrations of the arches, between the piers, in the main aisle, are the names of six eminent Bostonians—Adams, Emerson, Franklin, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Pierce. In the side domes are the names of twenty-four more illustrious citizens, arranged in groups of four. The theologians, Channing, Eliot, Mather and

Parker; the reformers, Garrison, Mann, Phillips and Sumner; the artists, Allston, Bulfinch, Copley and Stuart; the historians, Bancroft, Motley, Parkman and Prescott; the scientists, Agassiz, Bowditch, Gray and Rumford; the jurists, Choate, Shaw, Story and Webster. The floor is of Georgia marble inlaid with brass intagsia representing the signs of the zodiac. Near the stairs are the names of men prominently connected with the founding and early history of the Library: Bates, Bigelow, Everett, Jewett, Quincy, Ticknor, Vattemare and Winthrop. Off the left corridor are the catalogue room, offices, a coat room, and next to this an elevator. Off the right corridor are toilet rooms for men and women, a public telephone station, and a public stenographer's office. From this corridor also opens the newspaper reading room. The Library takes more than three hundred newspapers, of which over eighty are foreign papers, coming from the principal cities of the world. These papers are conveniently arranged on racks and tables, and may be freely consulted by visitors. Opening from the newspaper room are the two periodical rooms. The Library subscribes to about fifteen hundred periodicals, coming from all parts of the world. Like the newspapers, the periodicals may be consulted by any one.

BRONZE STATUE OF SIR HARRY VANE.
By MacMonnies.
Vestibule, Entrance Hall, Boston Public Library.

Directly opposite the main entrance rises the **grand staircase,** the sides of yellow, richly variegated Sienna marble, and the steps of an ivory-gray French marble. Half way up the staircase is a wide landing, guarded on each side by couchant lions—on large granite pedestals. These lions—the work of Mr. Louis St. Gaudens—were the gifts of the Second and Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in memory of their comrades who fell in the Civil War. At the landing double oak doors open upon a balcony which overlooks the interior court. From the landing the staircase separates to the right and left and ascends to the staircase corridor.

Let us pause to notice the **staircase decorations.** The panels that encircle the walls of the staircase are occupied by paintings by the late Puvis de Chavannes, one of the most distinguished of modern French painters. These pictures may be most advantageously studied from the staircase corridor. From this point, as one looks toward the window over the staircase landing, the two most striking panels of the series are seen, the one on the left depicting *Chemistry*, that on the right *Physics*. In the former panel mineral chemistry is typified by an experiment which is going on in a retort, while the processes of organic and vegetable chemistry are shown by the decaying body of a beast, which, in returning to the earth from which it came, fertilizes the soil and luxuriant flowers are springing up around it. In the rocky background of the picture a fairy stands with uplifted wand, as if to direct the spirits who attend to the experiment going on in the retort. *Physics* was happily explained by the artist in the following words: "What is, for example, the most important element in physics? In Edison's country there can be but one reply—electricity. And what is the most striking manner in which electricity is used? For the transmission of news by telegraph. News is of two kinds, good and bad, and the incarnation of these two kinds in two different personages at once suggested itself. I aimed, above all, to express my idea simply." It needs no interpreter to point out which of the figures is the type of good news. Now, considering the panels on the side walls of the staircase, we shall begin with the one on the left, *Philosophy*. The scene is

ONE OF THE PERIODICAL ROOMS.

a garden in Athens; Plato stands in the foreground discoursing with one of his disciples, while others are seen in the distance engaged in conversation or absorbed in study. In the background rises the Akropolis, crowned by the Parthenon. In *Astronomy* are seen types of those primitive observers of celestial bodies, the Shepherds of Chaldea. Standing upon a rocky ledge, their vigil shared by a woman who looks out from a tent of crude construction, two scantily clad men are absorbed in contemplation of the countless stars in "Heaven's blue vault." In the third panel, that of *History*, are the ruins of a temple, where, in former ages, men had worshipped their gods. The Doric column indicates a former colonnade, now crumbled by time. History, with laurelled brow, stands upon the broken steps which once led to the shrine, and seems to implore the Past to reveal its secrets. By her side a naked youth bears the book and torch of science. Following the wall around the panels on the opposite side we find *Pastoral Poetry* symbolized in the figure of Virgil. He stands by a clump of slender trees, in a landscape of quiet beauty. In the distance two shepherds are reveling in the delights of nature. In *Dramatic Poetry* Aeschylus appears in the foreground sitting upon a cliff overlooking the sea, considering his tragedy of "Prometheus Bound." In the background the artist has sketched a scene from the play. Prometheus, condemned by the gods to ages of torture for stealing the divine fire and placing it in man's possession, lies bound upon a rock which rises abruptly from the sea. His naked body is exposed to the attacks of the vulture which hovers above. Rising from the water and floating about him in the air the Oceanides seek to charm and soothe him by their songs. The last panel, *Epic Poetry*, represents Homer as the wandering minstrel of the heroic age. He is seated on a stone by the roadside, his lyre lying on the ground. The two figures standing beside him personify the Iliad and Odyssey. The former wears a helmet and carries a spear, in token of the continual warfare which is her theme. The latter has an oar for her adventurous career.

The **corridor decorations**, also by Puvis de Chavannes, represent the *Muses Greeting the Genius of Enlightenment.* The wall is divided into five high-arched panels. The lower part of the central

GRAND STAIRCASE.
Paintings by Puvis de Chavannes.

panel is interrupted by the door into Bates Hall. Here the artist skilfully adapted his design to the formal conditions. In explaining his difficulties in an article in Harper's Weekly, he said: "I could only unite my five arched panels in one single composition by joining them at the top, the middle space being much shorter than the others; and as the stone wall is cut into regular festoons, I was obliged to paint skies in these arched spaces. So I determined to join them immediately under the arch by a straight line indicating the sea horizon, and to place the Genius in the centre arch, while the Muses would quit the earth and soar toward him at the sound of his voice." The foreground is the grassy summit of a hill with slender saplings growing along its crest, and beyond it the sea. The Genius of Enlightenment, a naked youth, occupies the centre of the decoration above Bates Hall door. He is resting on a cloud and holding rays of light above his head. Rising from the ground the inspiring Muses, five on the left-hand side and four on the right, float in the air, moving gracefully toward the Genius and extending their arms in gestures of welcome. On each side of the door is the statue of a seated female figure, the one on the left representing Study, and the one on the right Contemplation.

From the staircase corridor one enters the chief public rooms of the Library. At each end is a small lobby, the one on the right leading to the delivery room, the one on the left to the children's room. This gallery also opens into Bates Hall, the general reading-room. The floor of the corridor and lobbies is of Istrian marble, with patterns of yellow Verona. The vaulted ceiling of the corridor springs on one side from the columns of the arcade, and on the other from "dummy" capitals.

Bates Hall, the large public reading-room, is entered from the corridor through a small vestibule. The doorways from this vestibule to the corridor and to the private staircases leading right and left to the rooms of the mezzanine story contain beautiful wrought-iron gates, bought for the Library in Venice, where they had originally belonged in some palace. Bates Hall is two hundred and eighteen feet long, forty-two and a half feet wide, and it is fifty feet to the crown of its arches. The ends of the hall are semi-circular, with half-domed ceilings. The barrel-

GRAND STAIRCASE.
Paintings by Puvis de Chavannes.

PHOTO COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY FOSTER BROS.

CHEMISTRY.

Painting by Puvis de Chavannes.

vaulted ceiling of the main room is evenly divided by four heavy ribs, which rest upon massive piers of Ohio sandstone. Between are lighter ribs, supported by smaller piers of the same material. Thirteen arched windows, which compose the magnificent arcade on Copley Square, let in the east light. At the south end are two more windows. All are filled with grilles of the conventional Roman pattern. A narrow frieze, running clear round the room between the piers, is inscribed in gilt letters with the names of the men most famous in the history of the world for their achievements in art, literature and science. Bookcases of English oak, eight feet high, entirely line the east and west walls and the north

end of Bates Hall, except where interrupted by the sandstone piers and the mantels. These bookcases contain about nine thousand books of reference, not exclusively encyclopædias and dictionaries, but a collection of the most useful and popular works in the various departments of learning. The encyclopædias and dictionaries are found at the north end. Visitors, whether or not citizens of Boston, are permitted to use any of these volumes, although none may be taken from the room. This hall accommodates about three hundred readers. There are thirty-three heavy tables twelve feet long and three and a half broad. Each table is provided with eight chairs. Each table, as well as each chair, is numbered, and by

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PHYSICS.

Painting by Puvis de Chavannes.

THE MUSES GREETING THE GENIUS OF ENLIGHTENMENT.
Corridor Decorations by Puvis de Chavannes.

adding the number of his table and chair to the slip used in taking out books for hall use, the reader may have his volumes brought to him directly, without the delay occasioned by waiting for them in the delivery room. The busts arranged about the hall are labelled and need no further explanation here. This hall is named in honor of Joshua Bates, a native of Massachusetts, but in after years the head of the London banking house of Baring Brothers. In the early days of the library he gave it $50,000 and $50,000 worth of books. Good judges of architecture have pronounced this hall one of the most impressive rooms in the world.

The lobby at the south end of the staircase corridor leads to the delivery room. This lobby is decorated in the manner of Pompeian wall paintings, the work of Mr. Elmer E. Garnsey.

The **delivery room** is sixty-four feet long by thirty-three wide. The floor is tiled with Istrian and red Verona marble. The light comes from windows looking out upon Blagden Street, and from a glass door leading to the roof of the arcade of the interior court. It is here that books are applied for, given out and returned. On account of the richness of its decoration this room is the most sumptuous apartment in the Library. The ceiling is heavily raftered and painted in deep tones of blue and purple; the doorways and mantels are heavy and elaborate, and are constructed of richly colored marbles; the high wainscot is of light-colored oak, and above it along the sides of the room are the luminous colors of the paintings in Mr. Edwin A. Abbey's series of pictures.

The subject embodied in this cycle is *"The Quest of the Holy Grail."* The legend is a plant of the Celtic imagination, which had its roots in pagan folklore. Growing by accretion like the Homeric cycle it was gradually brought into Christian form, though many of the pre-Christian myths still clung to it. It was grafted upon the incidents arising from the patriotic struggle of the Britons against the Saxon invaders. Still later the Saxon conqueror appropriated it, and then it was transplanted to France and Germany, its growth being affected by each new environment. Out of the accumulation of motives Mr. Abbey has selected those especially related to the San-Grael,

the cup from which the Saviour drank at the Last Supper. Joseph of Arimathea obtained this cup from Pontius Pilate and caught in it the blood that flowed afresh from the sacred side as the body was taken down from the cross. Joseph crossed the seas to Glastonbury, in the West of England, carrying with him the mysterious relic and hiding it in the Castle of the Grail, where it was to remain hidden from mortal eye until a Knight of spotless purity should come in search of it. Then, before its final disappearance it should again bring peace to the earth and become the source of all knowledge and power. Rejecting the Parsifal of the Teutonic version for his stainless Knight, Mr. Abbey has chosen the young British hero, Sir Galahad. In the first of the series an angel appears before the infant Galahad, a descendant of Joseph of Arimathea, who, after the death of his mother, was brought up in a convent of nuns. The angel, floating upon widespread wings, bears the Grail, which is visible to the babe, but not to the nun who holds him. The next shows Galahad grown into youth. Clothed in red, he is kneeling in the convent chapel at the close of the all-night vigil which he is required to keep before starting out on his adventures. Launcelot and Bors kneel behind Galahad, fastening his spurs. They are dressed in chain-armor, with low, pointed helmets. The third picture brings Galahad to the Round Table of King Arthur. The vast circular hall, blazing with light, is filled with Knights, each in his appointed seat, and all holding up the hilts of their swords, as if to swear to some great vow. The King, dressed in royal purple and gold, is canopied under a rich baldachin. One seat alone is vacant, the chair of destiny, in which whoever sits must lose himself. Above the table, extending entirely round the hall, is a great ring of angels visible to none in the room except Galahad, who enters, led by a shadowy figure, Joseph of Arimathea. One angel has left the circle and lifts the cloth which has covered the Siege Perilous. Before the Siege appear in golden letters the words, "This is the seat of Galahad." The fourth picture reveals the Knights, who, under the leadership of Galahad, are about to begin the search for the Grail. All are assembled in the cathedral to receive the episcopal benediction before setting out on their wanderings. The fifth picture brings the quest as far as

the Knight's visit to the castle of the Fisher King, Amfortas, the King of the Grail Castle, who, because he had taken up arms in the cause of an unholy love, lies with all his court under the paralysis of deathless age. The Procession of the Grail passes before the youth's eyes, and had he asked its meaning the cup borne in the procession would have been revealed to him, and the spell would have been lifted from Amfortas, to whom the peace of death would have come. But a savor of worldly wisdom in the youth's mind prompts the answer; the question is not put, and another chance of putting it must be labored for. The next scene is in the woods outside the castle. Here roam the Loathly Lady and two companions, one of them in boy's attire, who urges the others on with a scourge. They, too, are under the spell, doomed against their will to lure Knights to sin and death, until the stainless one shall come. Sir Galahad has come and failed; and, as he kneels in an attitude of contrition, they assail him with jeers and curses. In the next picture his active penance has begun. Single-handed, he meets the onslaught of the seven Knights of the Deadly Sins, who keep the Virtues imprisoned. His victory opens the prison gates; we see him next receiving the keys from the hand of a monk who blesses him. The following picture records his reception by the Virtues, a long line of beautiful maidens, of whom those nearest to him touch their hands to his. In the next he has wedded Blanchefleur and is leaving her, his love and hers still a maiden one, to pursue the Quest. Again he visits Amfortas, this time to remove the spell; and the old King is represented dying in his arms, while over them floats the Angel of the Grail, beckoning the youth to further wandering. In the picture which follows he is setting forth, without his coat of mail, for the land is once more at peace and the people, kneeling and standing, bless him as he goes. The Quest takes him across the sea, and we find him kneeling in the boat, which the Grail, borne by an angel at the prow, pilots to Sarras. A view of the little city, crowning a rocky eminence, is shown, and finally the end is come. Sir Galahad, now King of Sarras, consecrates a sacred place upon a hill and builds a golden tree. When its beautification is completed, Joseph appears with the Grail amid a company of angels. The

THE FRIEZE O
Painting by

HE PROPHETS.
S. Sargent.

ENTRANCE TO THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

crown, sceptre and robe fall from the youth, and as he lifts up his face in adoration, it is as the face of a child in its absolute unconsciousness of sin.

The lobby at the north end of the staircase corridor was decorated by Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, of Boston. The subject is Venice, at the height of her glory.

From this lobby one enters the **children's rooms,** which are among the most interesting in the Library. About four thousand volumes are shelved along the walls, which the children may look over and choose from at their pleasure without having to ask permission of any one. The books include the better class of "juveniles," boys' and girls' fiction, and books of travel and adventure. Large tables are provided at which the children may sit and read. On the wall of the first room hang four documents of unusual interest—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Articles of Confederation, and the Address to the King, all reprints of the originals, but followed by genuine autographs of the men who signed them. Here is also one of the thirteen official broadsides of the Declaration, issued immediately after its adoption to each of the thirteen original States. The second children's room is a general reference reading-room, with a refer-

ence library, including maps, photographs, etc., useful to children in their school work. In the gallery of this room is a Kindergarten library for teachers. Cards are not issued to children under ten, but any boy or girl, no matter how young, is welcome to take any of the books from the shelves for use in the rooms.

The ceiling decoration of this room is the creation of John Elliot, and is entitled *"The Triumph of Time."* The painting contains thirteen winged figures. The twelve female figures represent the Hours, and the one male figure, Time. The Christian Centuries are typified by twenty horses arranged in five rows, of four each. In each row the two centre horses are side by side, and between these and the outer horses are two winged female figures representing Hours. On either side of the car, in which is the figure of Time, are the Hours of Life and Death. Seen from before the door of the children's room the design begins in the neighborhood of the nearer left-hand corner, and describes a semi-circle, with a downward sweep over an effect of clouds, back to the left again, to a point about two-thirds across the canvas, and culminates in a disk, the sun, before which are the leading horse and the figure typifying the Twentieth Century. In the nearer right-hand corner is a crescent moon with a full disk faintly showing. The decoration is divided in the centre by a beam, but notwithstanding this division, the composition is consecutive.

The room beyond the second children's room is the **Lecture Hall.** Under the auspices of the Trustees a course of free lectures is given here each year. Lectures are given occasionally under the auspices of some of the local art clubs.

The third floor is reached from the Venetian lobby by a flight of stairs, open to the hall above, leading between the wall of Bates Hall, and of the staircase corridor. The third floor is devoted to the special libraries. The rooms and corridors in which they are shelved are approached through a long, high gallery, called Sargent Hall, after the painter who has undertaken to decorate its walls.

Sargent Hall is in about the same proportions of length, breadth, and height as Bates Hall, though much smaller. It is eighty-four feet long, twenty-three wide, and twenty-six high.

THE LUNETTE.
Painting by John S. Sargent.

When the decorations of Sargent Hall are completed they will, in the words of Mr. Sargent, represent *"The Triumph of Religion*—a mural decoration illustrating certain stages of Jewish and Christian history." The portion now in place consists of a lunette, a frieze, and a section of the ceiling. On the rib between the lunette and the arch is inscribed the text of the subject, condensed from verses 21-45 of the 106th Psalm: (21) They forgat God their saviour, which had done great things in Egypt; (36) And they served....idols; which were a snare unto them. (37) Yea, they sacrificed their sons and their daughters unto devils, (38) And shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and of their daughters,....unto the idols of Canaan:....(40) Therefore was the wrath of the Lord kindled against his people,.... (41) And he gave them into the hand of the heathen; and they that hated them ruled over them. (42) Their enemies also oppressed them, and they were brought into subjection under their hand. (44) Nevertheless he regarded their affliction, when he heard their cry: (45) And he remembered for them his covenant. In the ceiling the gods of polytheism and idolatry are depicted, and mingling with the powers of evil are also the symbols of the kindly forces of nature which these gods typified

in the minds of their votaries; which forces to some extent beautified even the worst forms of idolatry. The goddess Neith, whose form underlies the whole, typifies the forces which first aroused the religious craving of the human heart. In the frieze, which has been compared "to a Greek chorus interpreting and supporting the movement of a great drama," are the Hebrew Prophets, the exponents of monotheism, looking to the true and unseen God for guidance and inspiration. In the lunette is illustrated the victory of monotheism over polytheism. The Jews, fallen from their ancient faith, are crushed beneath Egyptian and Assyrian tyranny, their hands are raised in supplication for help, and the mighty arms of Jehovah restrain the scourge of Pharaoh and the threatened blow of the Assyrian. It will be noticed that parts of the decoration are modeled in relief. This is a departure from the traditions of mural painting, but it adds much strength to the interpretation of the artist's ideal.

Of the **special libraries,** that devoted to music contains eight thousand volumes. Here are also found all the leading American and foreign musical magazines and periodicals. It is the largest and most complete musical library in this country. In the Barton Library are the Barton, Barlow, Prince, Lewis and Ticknor collections. Most important of all the special collections is the library of John Adams, second President of the United States, bequeathed by him to his native town of Quincy, and now in the Boston Public Library for safe keeping. The Library of the Boston Browning Society, given to the Boston Public Library; the Longfellow Memorial collection; the Whitman collection, and the Thayer collection of extra illustrated books, formed by four sisters, and given or bequeathed at various times during a period of years, are among the special collections. The Library is also the custodian of the Library of the American Statistical Association, a valuable statistical library; the Codman collection of books on landscape gardening and architecture; and a fine collection of library maps.

The **fine arts room** contains over ten thousand photographs of works of art from all over the world. This collection is kept in dust-proof cases, and the photographs are used as references in connection with the numerous works on art. In the south

corridor, which is an extension of the fine arts room proper, are a number of tables and desks with accommodations for drawing and sketching for the use of art students. The walls of the fine arts room are covered with interesting colored photographs, rare plates, etc., which are frequently changed. Above the special library floor is a small room where photographs may be made from plates or manuscripts.

The **interior court,** which is one of the attractive features of the Library, may be reached from either of the entrance hall corridors. In the centre of a well-kept grass plot is a fountain. The walls are of a yellowish-gray brick and Milford granite. The wall of the grand staircase projects into the court, and around the other three walls runs a charming arcaded promenade, the arches, columns and cornice of white marble, over which is a marble parapet. Along the wall are low oak benches, where, on

AN EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE FINE ARTS ROOM.

BATES HALL.

warm days, one may sit and read, instead of in the regular reading rooms.

It must be borne in mind that this structure represents only a portion (though, of course, the principal portion) of a **great library system**, covering the whole city of Boston. The system comprises the central library on Copley Square, just described,

THE INTERIOR COURT.

containing about 800,000 volumes; ten branch libraries, with permanent collections of books; twenty delivery stations, of which seven are reading-rooms, and thirty-one schools are supplied with books.

The Library is open to the public from nine o'clock in the morning on week-days, and two in the afternoon on Sundays, until nine o'clock in the evening during the summer, and until

ten during the colder months. Books are not issued, however, after nine, the extra winter hour being intended merely as a convenience to those reading and studying in the building.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

The **Boston Atheneum Library,** in the Atheneum Building at 10½ Beacon Street, belongs to a private society. While the right to use this library is confined to the shareholders and their families, great courtesy is shown to strangers and scholars who may wish to consult its shelves. The library contains about 200,000 volumes, many of which are rare and valuable. One of its interesting features is a large portion of George Washington's library.

The **Boston Medical Library** Association has its collection of 20,000 volumes and 12,000 pamphlets housed at 19 Boylston Place.

The **Congregational Library** of 45,000 books and 75,000 pamphlets is to be found in the Congregational Building at 14 Beacon Street.

The **General Theological Library** at 53 Mount Vernon Street has nearly 18,000 volumes.

The library of the **Massachusetts Historical Society,** in the society's fine building at the corner of Boylston Street and the Fenway. It contains about 50,000 volumes, 100,000 pamphlets, and many valuable manuscripts.

The library of the **New England Historic-Genealogical Society** at 18 Somerset Street is open to the public, and is convenient for persons hunting up their genealogies. It contains 25,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets.

The **Natural History Museum Library,** in the building of the Boston Natural History Society, Boylston Street, corner of Berkeley, contains about 25,000 volumes.

The **State Library of Massachusetts** occupies quarters in the State House.

THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, AND OTHER COLLECTIONS.

The **Boston Museum of Fine Arts** is centrally located in Copley Square, just southeast of Trinity Church. It is open every week-day, except Monday, from 9 A. M. to sunset; on Monday, from 12 M. to sunset; on Sunday, from 1 P. M. to sunset. Admission is free on Saturdays and Sundays. On other days an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. On pay days the smaller number of visitors is an advantage not to be overlooked. The Museum is a private corporation, which has been supported entirely by the generosity of its friends. The only help it has received from State or city is the land on which the building stands. Next to the Metropolitan Museum in New York it is the best equipped art museum in America.

DISKOBOLOS.

After Myron.

It is possible in this guide to indicate only in a

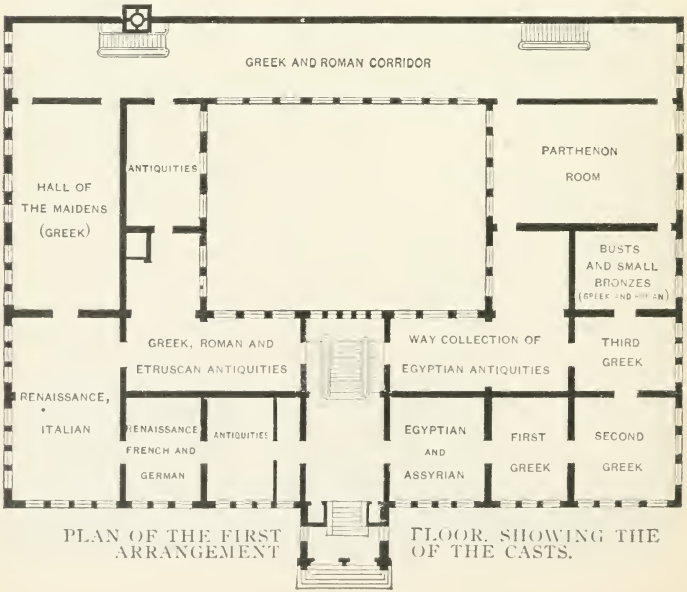
very general way the scope of the collections. The pictures and other objects are numbered, and many of them are inscribed, but to enjoy the collection thoroughly visitors should purchase the catalogues which are sold in the entrance hall.

The first floor is devoted to the **collection of casts,** and these are arranged in very nearly chronological order. There are about eight hundred of these casts, illustrating the history of art from 4,000 years B. C., through Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Greek, Roman, Mediæval and Renaissance periods. The floor plans accompanying this article will enable the visitor to locate different groups and collections, and in passing from room to room he may choose the route which will unfold to him the various phases of the development and decline of classical sculpture.

The **tour of the first floor** should begin at the right side of the entrance hall and continue through the rooms devoted to Egyp-

IN THE CORRIDOR.

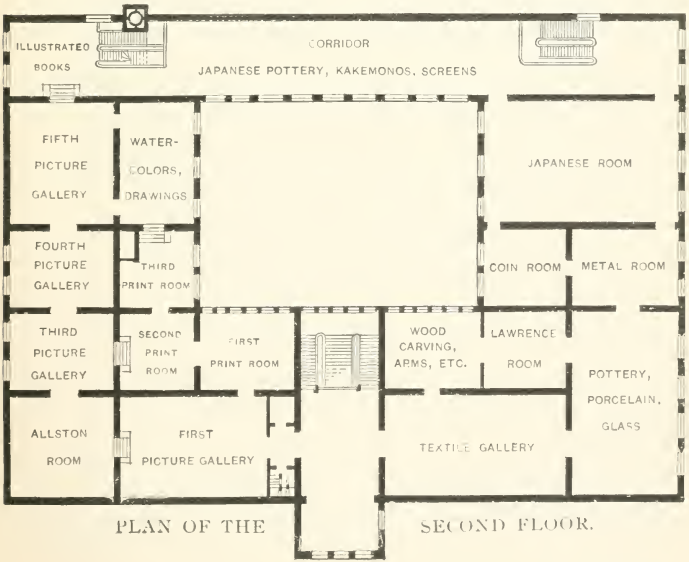
tian and Assyrian sculpture, the first, second and third Greek rooms, the room of Egyptian Antiquities to the left of the third Greek room, the room devoted to busts and small bronzes (Greek and Roman), to the Parthenon room. The different Greek rooms show the course of Greek sculpture from its crude beginnings through every period of growth, until, in the Parthenon room, may be studied the highest development of that art. In the Parthenon Room No. 422 is a model of the Akropolis, in its present condition, which shows not only the principal monuments, but all the foundations of other buildings brought to light during the recent investigations, and also the grottoes and other features of the rock outside the walls. The principal buildings are indicated by inscriptions. After studying this plan of the Akropolis one is better prepared to study the fragments of the glorious Temple of Athena and the model of the southwest corner of



PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR, SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE CASTS.

this temple on a scale of one-tenth, which stands in the corridor directly opposite one of the doors of this room. The casts of the Erechtheion should be studied immediately after the Parthenon. These casts were placed in the Hall of the Maidens, because it was the only room of sufficient height to admit the porch of the Maidens. Chronologically these details belong to the period immediately following that of the Parthenon sculptures. As the Parthenon symbolizes the dignity and grandeur of Greek architecture, so the Erechtheion illustrates its capacity for grace and refinement. Having finished an inspection of the Erechtheion, a return should be made to the corridor and the tour resumed. The room devoted to modern sculpture brings us again to the entrance hall, from which we ascend to the upper floor.

The **second floor** is devoted to collections of paintings in oil and water colors, to prints, illuminated books, pottery, porcelain, glass, coins, metal work, wood carving, arms and textiles. The



PLAN OF THE SECOND FLOOR.

excellent catalogues sold by the Museum are indispensable to a satisfactory inspection of the collection. It is proposed here to indicate in a general way some of the pictures which may be seen in a limited time by those who do not care for more than a passing glimpse of the other art treasures here housed. The Museum is especially strong in its pictures by early American artists, and these are sure to draw many visitors who are not especially interested in the other fine collections.

From the right, after ascending the stairs, one enters the **first picture gallery.** Here will be found examples of the early Italian, Spanish, Flemish and Dutch painters. Among the numbers which are especially worthy of note may be mentioned:

No 30, "The Virgin and Child with St. John," by Sandro Botticelli. Of this picture a critic writes: "A work of the first class by this so unequal master. The forms have something grand about them. The expression of the heads is that of a deep and mysterious melancholy; the execution is of great decision and mastery, and the whole in excellent keeping."

No. 49, A Donor and his two patron saints, Peter with the keys, Paul with a sword. German school of the first half of the sixteenth century. Attributed to Hans Holbein the younger. This picture was bought at Leipsic, where it had been in the possession of one family for a couple of centuries, by a young American, who took it to Berlin and submitted it to the judgment of an expert, by whom it was pronounced to be an original by Holbein.

No. 52, "The Usurer," by Gabriel Metsu. In a sombre room a widow hands a parchment, with seals attached, to an old man. A little basket holding papers hangs upon her left arm, and in her right hand she holds a handkerchief with which she dries her tears. The old man, seated before a table covered with a red-striped cloth and heaped up with money and precious objects, wears a red cap. In his left hand he holds a piece of money, which he was preparing to weigh in the scales when interrupted by the entrance of the woman. He remains untouched by the despair which she exhibits. On the left a green curtain.

No. 56, "The Skirt of the Forest," by Jacob Van Ruysdael. A landscape full of grandeur, and executed in the most skilful man-

ner. A marsh extends over all the foreground and in the distance toward the right, enclosed by banks covered with luxuriant vegetation. The forest begins on the left, and the foliage of the

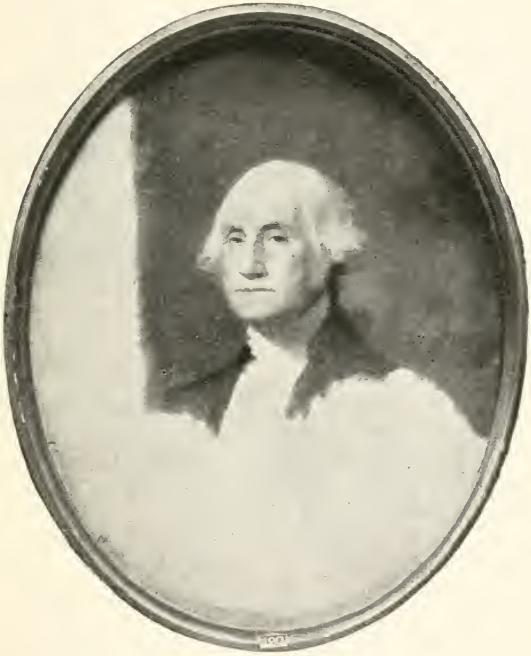


PHOTO BY COOLIDGE.

THE ATHENEUM PORTRAIT OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
By Gilbert Stuart.

beech, tinged with yellow by the rays of the sun, detaches itself from the darker foliage of the oak and alders. A man is fishing with a rod, and some ducks swim in the water filled with snags and weeds.

Trinity Church. Museum of

COPLE

No. 59, "Marriage of St. Catherine," with the Infant Christ, by Peter Paul Rubens. This picture was a study for the great altar-piece in the Church of the Augustinians, Antwerp. Portraits of the artist and members of his household are introduced. The painting is fresh, well preserved, and bears unquestionable evidence of the master's hand throughout.

No. 75, "The Interior of a Butcher's Shop," by David Teniers. In the foreground at the right, a young and pretty girl is cleaning the lungs and liver of an enormous ox suspended at the centre of the picture. She is seen in profile turned to the right, and looking in the opposite direction to watch a dog who is drinking the blood which has fallen into a pan placed under the ox. The butcher is passing out by a door in the background on the right, where are seen, near a fireplace, the master of the house and a servant. The head of the animal is placed upon a bench. On the left the hide is thrown in a heap upon the floor, and the tongue is hung upon the wall. A wild duck, a cabbage leaf, and some household utensils complete this strikingly realistic picture, in which Teniers shows his skill in reproducing everything with that scrupulous exactitude and facility of execution, that delicacy,

ie Arts. Boston Public Library

SQUARE.

and that power of harmony which distinguish him in such a high degree. This vigorous painting—model of finished work—was etched by the master himself. Signed in full below at the right.

The second gallery, known as the **Allston Room,** is filled with the works of early American painters. Nos. 101 to 124 are by Washington Allston; Nos. 126 to 139 are works by Gilbert Stuart. The most famous of these pictures are known as the Atheneum portraits of George and Martha Washington. They were painted from life, in 1796, and bought after Stuart's death, of his widow, and presented to the Boston Atheneum.

Nos. 147-164 are by the historical and portrait painter John Singleton Copley. No. 150 is a portrait of the artist and his family. The artist stands behind. Before him is Mr. Richard Clarke, father of Mrs. Copley, who, seated on a sofa, caresses her son, John, the future Lord Lyndhurst, three times Lord Chancellor of England. In front stands her daughter, Elizabeth, afterward Mrs. Gardiner Greene.

Nos. 168 and 169 are by John Smibert.

Nos. 172-177 are the works of John Trumbull. No. 173 is his portrait of Alexander Hamilton.

PHOTO BY COOLIDGE.

"ISABELLA AND THE POT OF BASIL."

Painting by John W. Alexander.

Other pictures worthy of note in this room are No. 180, portrait of John Quincy Adams, by William Page; No. 182, portrait of N. P. Willis, by Frank Alexander; No. 184, portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale; No. 185, Head of Washington, by Charles W. Peale; No. 188, portrait of Longfellow, by G. P. A. Healy, and No. 191, portrait of Charles Sumner, by William Willard.

In the **third picture gallery** are examples of the English and French Schools, XVIII. and XIX. centuries. Among the most famous pictures here are: No. 200, "The Slave Ship," and No. 201, "Mouth of the Seine," by J. M. W. Turner; Nos. 207 and 208, by John Constable; Nos. 214 to 217, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and No. 238, portrait of Franklin,

by Joseph Siffrein Duplessis. In the **fourth and fifth picture galleries** are examples of the work of many modern painters. No. 251, "Jessica," by D. M. Bunker; No. 255, "The Blacksmith," and No. 256, "Little Rose," by James McNeill Whistler; No. 266, Landscape, cows drinking at a pool, by Theodore Rousseau; No. 268, Landscape with sheep, by Constant Troyon; No. 292, The Lookout, "All's Well," by Winslow Homer—awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900; No. 301, "The Red Hat," and 302, "The Quartet," by William Babcock; No. 305, "The Lair of the Sea Serpent," by Elihu Vedder; No. 328, "The Halt at the Fountain," by Adolph Schreyer; Nos. 340-346 by Jean Baptiste Corot; "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," by John W. Alexander; No. 376, "The Shepherdess," No. 377, portrait of himself, and No. 378, "Homestead at Gréville," by Jean Francois Millet; No. 391, "Arethusa," by George Fuller; No. 402, "The Rising Storm," by George Inness, and many others will be found worthy of study.

In **the southern corridor** one will notice: No. 415, "By the Riverside," by Henri Lerolle, considered one of the most beautiful pictures in the Museum; No. 417, "The Supper at Emmaus," by Léon Lehrmitte, and No. 427, "Solitude," by Robert Barrett Browning.

The **print rooms and the water-color room** contain many treasures. In **the corridor** and in the **Japanese Room**, Japanese pottery, Kakemono, screens and many objects of art

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"BY THE RIVERSIDE."
Painting by Henri Lerolle.

will delight the visitor. There are rare specimens of tapestry in the halls and in the **textile gallery.** In the room devoted to **pottery and porcelain** will be found examples of most of the famous wares. The wood-carving, the arms and armor, the coins and metal work are all interesting, but they are too numerous to receive treatment here.

OTHER MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS.

Boston Atheneum, 10 Beacon Street.—In the vestibule and staircase of the Atheneum Building is a collection of paintings and statuary which is open to visitors on any week-day without charge.

Bunker Hill Museum, at the base of Bunker Hill Monument.—(See "Old Boston.")

Botanical Garden, Cambridge.—This large collection of plants and flowers is open to the public without charge.

Boston Natural History Museum.—This fine collection of birds, fossils, fishes, skeletons, and other interesting zoological specimens is in the building of the Natural History Society, corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets. It is open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays it is free. On other days an admission of 25 cents is charged.

Faneuil Hall Collection of Historical Paintings is open to visitors every day, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.—See Faneuil Hall, page 74.

Historic Genealogical Collection, 18 Somerset Street.—At the rooms of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society is quite a collection of old engravings, prints and books. The rooms are open to the public, without charge, every week-day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturdays, when the hours are from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Massachusetts Historical Museum, Boylston Street and Fenway.—A rare collection of historic relics. Among the curiosities are the swords of Sir William Pepperell, Miles Standish and Colonel Prescott, a chair brought over in the Mayflower, diary of Judge Sewall, and portraits of Governors Winthrop, Endicott and Winslow. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

Museum (Agassiz) **of Comparative Zoology,** Oxford Street

Cambridge.—This museum belongs to Harvard College. It has no equal in America. Open to visitors every week-day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

Old South Museum.—In the Old South Church, corner of Milk and Washington streets, is a valuable collection of Revolutionary and historical relics. Open on week-days from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents. (See Old South Meeting-House, page 64.)

Old State House Collection, Washington, corner of State Street.—This collection of paintings and relics is in the upper rooms of the Old State House. It is under the control of the Bostonian Society. Open every day, except Sunday. Admission free.

Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge. This museum was founded by George Peabody. It is devoted to the preservation and collection of everything relating to the aboriginal, prehistoric human life on this continent. Here may be seen a great variety of implements and ornaments, models of aboriginal houses, models of cliff-dwellers' houses, and of the ruined temples of Central America. Open every week-day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Boston may be said to be trebly blest in the possession of many parks and playgrounds. Three distinct organizations provide and regulate those reservations within and without the city which are so potent a factor in the physical, aesthetic and moral well-being of the community. First in order of consideration we must place the Common and Public Garden, which, with some smaller plots of ground, are under the supervision of the Public Grounds Department of the city. In the second place we must consider the magnificent series of boulevards and parks of the Boston Public Parks System, which, beginning with the North End Park, at the extreme northern limit of the city, is continued almost uninterruptedly to the south, through Charlesbank, the Fens, Olmsted Park, the Arboretum, Franklin Park and Columbia Road to Marine Park, on the southeast. Stretching from the Public Garden to the Fens is Commonwealth Avenue, renowned for its stately homes, and justly considered one of the finest boulevards in the world. Thus encircled by a chain of lo[illegible]ess which is unequalled by the park reservations of any other c[illegible] of corresponding size in America, or in the world, it speaks eloquently of the civic pride, the wise recognition of future needs, and the executive ability of the citizens of Greater Boston, that in 1893 another vast system of parks was projected, and that it has been carried far on the way to completion. This last system is known as the Metropolitan System. In general plan it resembles the Boston Parks System. In its encircling sweep it includes thirty-nine towns and cities, and so supplements and extends the Boston system, and on so vast a scale that seashore, lofty hills, gentle little rivers, dense forests

THE COMMON IN WINTER.

and sunny glades have been secured from the encroachments of future urban growth, and dedicated to the people for all time.

You cannot be many hours in Boston without making the acquaintance of **The Common,** so rich in traditions of bygone days, so full of charm and restfulness, lying in the very centre of the great modern city. Let us escape from the hurrying throng of shoppers on Tremont Street, and enter one of the shady paths leading up the hill. As we stop and look across the frog pond toward the Soldiers' Monument we forget everything in the history of the Common that was unpleasant, and we don't care whether the fathers were far-sighted when they set this ground apart for public use, or were thinking only of their own immediate needs. The fathers builded better than they knew, and unborn generations will rise up to bless them, as we do to-day, for this green and quiet spot which the greed of commerce must never touch.

Should you see the Common for the first time when winter's magic touch has clothed it all in white, you will not mind the frosty air, as you stand at the head of "the long path," immortalized by the autocrat and his gentle schoolmistress, which runs from Joy Street southward to Boylston Street. If it happens to be near the sunset hour, so much the better. The delicate tracery of the trees against the evening sky, the distant outline of buildings, softened and idealized by the mists of approaching night, the snowy foreground, the human element manifest in the home-going crowds, or, better still, in the merry youngsters skating on the pond, and your mind filled with the sense of all that has made, that still makes, this ground hallowed—this surely will repay you and make you glad that you have seen the Common in winter.

The Common contains forty-eight acres. It was laid out before 1640 as a training field, and for the feeding of cattle, and after that time no more land was granted from it. Here stood the granary, almshouse, gunhouse, whipping post and pillory. As early as 1659 it was used as a place for executing criminals, Quakers, Indians, prisoners of war, and those convicted of arson and robbery. In 1745 the forces for the attack on Louisburg were mustered here. In 1759 the army of Lord Amherst en-

camped here previous to the march to Canada. In 1775-76 the Common was a fortified camp, with batteries and 1,700 British soldiers. Rochambeau's army was assembled here, and Washington's soldiers were also paraded and quartered on the Common after the siege of Boston. From the first settlement of the town all important celebrations, parades and festivities were held

REVIEW ON THE COMMON OF THE BOSTON SCHOOL BOYS' PARADE.

here. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company keep up the old-time custom, and once a year, at least, make the parade-ground resplendent with the pomp and glitter of their trappings. Young Americans of the present also contribute to the functions here celebrated, and the schoolboys' annual parade is a sight not to be forgotten. In summer, what is known as the Charles Street Mall is given over to the children as a play-

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, IN PUBLIC GARDEN.
By Thomas Ball.

ground. Here also on Sundays are held the outdoor meetings of various religious and other itinerants, and the scattered groups of open-mouthed listeners offer many a study in interesting human nature. The Common contains the **Gardner Brewer Fountain** and several other drinking fountains, some of which are supplied with ice during the summer. Of the monuments, the more noteworthy are the **Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument,** erected 1871-1877 from Martin Milmore's design. It is on the summit of Flagstaff Hill. The inscription, written by President Eliot, of Harvard, reads: "To the Men of Boston Who Died for Their Country on Land and Sea in the War Which Kept the Union Whole, Destroyed Slavery, and Maintained the Constitution, the Grateful City Has Built This Monument that Their Example May Speak to Coming Generations."

The monument by Robert Kraus, which commemorates the "Boston Massacre of 1770," stands near the Tremont Street Mall, between the West Street gate and Boylston Street. On the front of the granite shaft is a figure typifying "Revolution Breaking the Chains," The bas-relief on the base represents the scene

of the massacre as it was presented in an old plate published in London, with a "Short Narrative." On one corner of the relief are these words:

"From that Moment We May Date the Severance of the British Empire."—Daniel Webster.

On the shaft are the names of the victims of the massacre.

The **Shaw Memorial,** facing the State House at the Beacon and Park streets corner of the Common, is the work of Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, of New York. It is a monument to Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, the commander of the first Massachusetts regiment of colored men serving in the Civil War, and his regiment, the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry of Massachusetts. The bronze group enclosed by the stone canopy is a life-size representation of Colonel Shaw mounted and riding into action with a column of his colored troops. Colonel Shaw was killed while leading the assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863.

"Right in the van on the red ramparts' slippery swell,
With heart that beat a charge he fell.
Forward, as fits a man.
But the high soul burns on to light men's feet,
Where death for noble ends makes dying sweet."

On the Boylston Street side of the Common is the **old Central Burying-Ground,** dating from 1756. This ground was disturbed in 1846, when the Boylston Street Mall was made, and again in 1895-98, when the Subway was under construction. Some officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War were buried here, and many of the tombs were built by wealthy Bostonians.

The **Public Garden,** containing nearly twenty-five acres, is liberally maintained by the city. Here are many varieties of trees and shrubs, and in the season of flowers thousands of bedded plants are displayed. From the time when the first crocuses of early spring dot the brown earth with their delicate hues a never-ceasing though ever-changing beauty show is here going on, until, at last, the stately chrysanthemums herald the approach of autumn. The different statues in the Public Garden bear inscriptions which render it unnecessary to refer to them at length. No one should leave the garden without giving some time to a contemplation of **Ball's equestrian statue of Washington,** which stands near the Arlington Street entrance. It ranks

as one of the few great equestrian statues of the world. It is so favorably placed that it may be studied to advantage.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC PARKS SYSTEM.

The Common and Public Garden remained the only parks worthy of mention until about 1880. The movement, beginning as early as 1869, for the establishment of parks adequate to the

AGASSIZ BRIDGE, THE FENS.
Designed by H. H. Richardson.

city's needs, gathered force and influence, which finally resulted in the necessary legislation and the appointment of the Boston Park Commissioners. Under the management of this board, the present system of parks was projected and developed.

In **North End Park,** at the northern end of the city, are bathing-houses for men and women, with a pier extension into the bay, from the women's bath-house, of 322 feet, and from the men's bath-house, on the opposite side of the park, the pier extends 560 feet into the bay. Of these piers the women's is single-decked and canopy-covered, and the men's double-decked, the upper deck being open. The women's bath-house contains 150 bathing-rooms, laundry and laundry machinery, sanitary and

ENTRANCE TO PINEBANK, OLMSTED PARK.

heating arrangements. A band-stand for open-air concerts is one of the features of this place. This park is a boon to the dense resident population for whose benefit it was created. Directly across Commercial Street are **Copp's Hill Terraces.** Like the North End Park they afford a pleasant and much-needed breathing-place for those living near. On warm afternoons women and children from the hot tenement houses fill the walks and benches, and revel in fresh air and sunshine.

The **Charlesbank,** upon the Charles River border of the city, was provided near one of the poorest and most densely settled districts by the demolition of a large number of old wooden buildings and the reclamation of a tract of river-bottom land. It is situated within easy reach of a large population in a congested part of the city. Its importance can hardly be overestimated, and its broad promenade commands a fine view of the Charles River. Between the areas devoted to gymnastic exercises there is a considerable area of greensward, bearing trees and shrubbery about its borders, which are arranged to screen the houses and traffic of the streets near at hand from the water-side promenade, as well as to form an agreeable element in the playground. Boating facilities are provided along the water front,

BALANCED ROCK, FRANKLIN PARK.

THE OVERLOOK, FRANKLIN PARK.

and in the winter season the men's running track is flooded for skating. The city provides free instruction in gymnastics at both the men's and women's gymnasia, as well as free shower baths and lockers. Yearly over 70,000 women and girls and nearly 200,000 men and boys make use of the gymnastic facilities which are afforded.

An ideal way of seeing the other parks of the Boston City System in a limited time is to take a hansom cab and drive out **Commonwealth Avenue,** lined with stately homes, and marked here and there by statues of distinguished men, to **The Fens**. At the entrance is Miss Whitney's **statue of Leif Ericson,** the Northman who discovered America. The inscription on the monument reads:

Leif
The Discoverer,
Son of Erik,
Who Sailed from Iceland
And landed on this continent
A. D. 1000.

The further end of the Fens affords wide expanses of meadows, trees, and shrub-planted slopes. Of the bridges which span the waterway, the stone Boylston Street bridge was designed by the late H. H. Richardson. Through the Fens we follow the parkway, which under various names—as Audubon Road, Fenway, Riverway, Jamaicaway and Arborway—winds through Longwood and Brookline, along the Muddy River, Leverett Pond, Ward's Pond, and Jamaica Pond, to the Arnold Arboretum and Franklin Park.

The section of parkway lying between Tremont Street and Arborway is now known as **Olmsted Park.** It is one of the loveliest stretches of landscape in the park system. Jamaica Pond covers seventy acres and affords a delightful place for boating in the summer and for skating in the winter. The grounds are laid out in walks and drives, and shelters are provided. The views across the water, with its gently curving, wooded shores, are charming, and worth traveling far to enjoy. And all this beauty is within a half-hour's drive of the centre of the city. Olmsted Park may also be reached by taking the electric cars for Jamaica Plain, and leaving the cars at Centre and Pond

streets. A short walk to the west on Pond Street brings one to the park.

But to return to our drive. Continuing southward through the Arborway we reach the **Arnold Arboretum,** containing, probably, one of the finest collections of trees, plants and shrubs in the world. The park covers an area of 155 acres, has about two miles of driveways and four miles of walks. The trees cultivated here are so planted and cared for as to assure the most favorable development through all stages of their growth, thus facilitating the study of their characteristics, while the most beautiful features of the natural forest, within the enclosure, have been preserved. The buildings of the **Bussey Institution,** including the Bussey Museum, which contains the herbarium and specimens of various woods, are at the southeast end of the park.

Having viewed the beauties of the Arboretum, let us continue our drive, leaving the Arboretum by the South Street gateway, and driving through the Arborway to **Franklin Park,** lying nearly five miles south of the heart of the city, with which it is connected by the chain of park and parkways just described. At such a distance from the political centre of the municipality it is still within the limits of the outer settled district, where it is enjoyed by thousands of the community. The main interest of the park centres in a broad rolling tract of grass land, which occupies its heart, and which is supported on all sides by woodland upon plain and hill. This woodland screen hides the traffic and the buildings of the district outside the park, and protects the pastoral passages of the landscape against noise and distracting objects. Within the bays of the bordering woodland are provided lawns for tennis and other games, as well as playfields—one of them of great size—for the enjoyment of rural sports. Hidden within the woodland are areas set apart for swings, tilts and other devices for affording pleasure not sufficiently in keeping with the pastoral landscape to allow their intrusion upon it. At certain points where the bordering mantle of trees is led toward the open park interior there are provided shelters, overlooks and refectories, where visitors may enjoy extensive views. The drives and walks, which are arranged to bring the public to the most favored parts

of the park without intruding upon it, are thronged upon holidays and afternoons, and the central areas of greensward as well as its bounding groves are enjoyed by hosts of people. In its informal and naturalistic features this park is typical of the greater portion of the Boston Park System. This great pleasure ground has an area of 518 acres. It is reached easily from any part of the city for a single fare, through the elaborate system of free transfer stations. Visited by thousands of Bostonians yearly, no summer visitor to Boston should fail to go there. One may take a Washington Street surface car, or ride out on the elevated line to Dudley Street. From here the route leads up Warren Street, lined with comfortable residences, passing the Roxbury High School on the left. From Grove Hall Transfer Station a car may be taken to the main entrance on Columbia Road.

Those who go out by trolley may best see the park by taking a ride in one of the **park carriages,** fare 25 cents. The carriages pass down Glen Lane, past the public golf links, around a broad ground known as the Playstead, past the Overlook Building, then near Schoolmaster Hill, where Ralph Waldo Emerson once taught, then through the beautiful wilderness and Ellicottdale, with its tennis courts, emerging at the Arborway entrance, from which one may return to the starting point past a number of small lakes. Leaving the carriages at the Arborway, however, a short walk takes one down to Forest Hills station, from which another line of street cars may be taken back to Boston.

To return to the drive: Leaving Franklin Park by Columbia Road, which, at this writing, is nearing completion, we may follow the boulevard four and one-half miles to **Marine Park,** which offers a variety of attractions. A long pier stretches out into the harbor to an artificial island. At the entrance to the pier is a picturesque head-house, fashioned after a mediæval German rathhaus. On the exterior panels is depicted the story of Boston Bay. In this head-house are cafés, where one may obtain an excellent lunch. Across the bridge is Castle Island, with old Fort Independence, where expansive marine views may be enjoyed. Pleasure Bay, almost land-locked, between the iron pier, the horseshoe curve of the shore, and Castle Island, affords a

chance for a row or a sail on its quiet waters. The boat service embraces canoes, rowboats, sailboats and steam launches at reasonable prices. Opposite the end of Broadway is Kitson's bronze statue of Admiral Farragut.

Marine Park may be reached from almost any part of town, by using transfers, for five cents. The visit can be made in about two hours, and allow for an hour's stay at the park. In going take cars marked "City Point via Broadway," at the Union Station, or at Park, Adams or Postoffice Squares, or at the South Terminal Station. The cars on Broadway follow the main business street of South Boston over a hill on which is the famous Perkins Institution for the Blind, with glimpses of the harbor on the left. In returning, take a Bay View car. This line goes around the hill known in Colonial days as Dorchester Heights, where Washington surprised the British with earthworks thrown up in one night. There will also be a line of cars in operation via the Strandway and Columbia Road to Franklin Park, passing through a residential district along a beautiful boulevard.

If the drive suggested has been followed the return to the city should be through East Broadway, past Independence Square, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and via Broadway back to the centre of the city.

THE METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM.

The Boston Metropolitan Park System is on so vast a scale that only a faint idea of its scope can be given here. Geographically it may be said to begin on the northeast, with the reservations of Nahant, Revere and Winthrop shores, and to encircle the city by many parkways and reservations, terminating finally with the Nantasket Beach reservation on the southeast. It will be the work of many years to complete all of the connecting links of this system, but the larger reservations, the beaches, and many of the connecting parkways have been open to the public for some years. The shore reservations are described under "The Harbor and Beaches."

Lynn Woods, a magnificent public woodland, distant ten miles from the State House, is practically a part of the Metropolitan

System. The entire region of two thousand acres has a genuine forest character. Its central landscape feature is a woodland amphitheatre, overlooking which, from almost any point, little can be seen but forest, water and rocks. Several of the elevations command views of the ocean with Nahant in the distance. To the southward the Blue Hills rise above the entrance to Boston Harbor. Within the woods is a series of beautiful ponds. In the southern section Dungeon Rock, with its surrounding pines, is a most romantic spot. It was here that Hiram Marble and his son, directed by spirits, searched for over twenty years for the treasure said to have been buried in a cavern, whose entrance was destroyed by the earthquake of 1658. There are over six miles of roads in the woods, and the bicycler will find them excellent. Mount Gilead, the highest hill, is 267 feet above the sea. It affords a view which Mr. Olmsted said would make Lynn Woods famous.

Electric cars leave Scollay Square for Lynn every fifteen minutes. From the central station, in Lynn, cars run at frequent intervals to the several entrances of Lynn Woods.

The **Middlesex Fells Reservation** lies within the limits of Malden, Melrose, Medford, Stoneham and Winchester. It contains nearly two thousand acres, and in the words of the landscape architects employed by the Commissioners, "the reservation consists essentially of a broad plateau thrust southward from Stoneham between the valleys of the Aberjona and Malden rivers, the surface of which is minutely broken into many comparatively small hills, bowls, and vales. Bear's Den in Malden, and Pine Hill in Medford, both less than five and one-half miles distant from the State House, form the two southernmost corners of the reservation. It includes much charming woodland, ragged cliffs, picturesque crags, ponds and pools, and in its landscape are mingled many types of scenery." The commission has improved the old roads through the reservation and constructed new ones, opened up bridle paths, linked together old wood paths, and slightly defined new ones, and constructed new lakes, but in all this work has endeavored carefully to preserve in the greatest degree its natural wildness. To see all the points of interest within the Fells would require several visits, and to drive

over the roads would take nearly a day. All the roads are practicable for bicycle riding, though steep grades occur in places.

Middlesex Fells may be reached by taking a Medford or Malden car via West Everett, at Union Station and Subway stations.

The **Beaver Brook Reservation,** lying partly in Belmont and partly in Waltham, west of Boston, contains 58.35 acres. The land lies along Beaver Brook, and contains the magnificent oak trees and the cascade commemorated by Lowell. "Its area," says Baxter, "is on nearly all sides insured against the intrusion of discordant elements by the possession of very large neighboring tracts by the McLean Asylum for the Insane, the Convalescent Home of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth." The "Beaver Oaks" comprise the south section, and "The Waterfall" and "The Ponds" the north section. Mr. E. L. Dame, in his work on the trees of Massachusetts, says, it is not likely there is another group of such noble trees within the Eastern States. There are now twenty-five of these trees standing, and, with one exception, they are white oaks.

Beaver Brook may be reached by the Waverley car from Park Street and Boylston Street stations in the Subway, and Copley Square.

Stony Brook Woods Reservation has an area of 475 acres. It lies in the West Roxbury district of Boston, and the town of Hyde Park, and is immediately connected with the Boston City system by the West Roxbury Parkway, which leads to the Arnold Arboretum. In general character it is a rocky wilderness, with steep slopes and ledges enclosing the glen, in whose depths lies Turtle Pond, the source of Stony Brook, which reaches salt water at the Fens. The main eminences—all of which command delightful views—are Milkweed Hill, at the edge of the reservation, close to Washington Street; Bearberry Hill and The Perch, overlooking the pond; Overbrook Hill, near the centre of the reservation; Bold Knob, overlooking the Watersweet meadow, close to Hyde Park, and Rooney's Rock, near Happy Valley, in the southern part of the reservation. The best way

to see the reservation is to begin at Bellevue Hill, near the northern entrance, and go southward, in this way commanding many vistas of the Blue Hills region.

To reach Stony Brook Woods take Forest Hill cars, connecting with the West Roxbury and Roslindale, Dedham Division line. Fare 10 cents.

The **Blue Hills Reservation,** just south of Boston, is the largest recreation ground possessed by any American city. It contains 4,857.95 acres, and lies within the limits of Milton, Canton, and Quincy. It is a diversified tract of semi-mountainous hills and woodland, about five miles in its greatest length, and from one to two miles in width. Hoosicwhisick Pond is within its limits. The distinctive character of the Blue Hills reservation, in the words of the landscape architects, is that "it presents a chain of bold, convex masses of rock and gravel, affording widespread panoramic prospects in all directions.... While several passes and defiles are very striking, and many views from hill to hill are even grand, it is the vast blue distance which tends to engross the attention, a distance here of ocean and there of forest, and there again marked by the remote Wachusett and Monadnock, a distance which, fortunately, is not yet disfigured by the too near approach of any town or city." The chief of the range is the Great Blue Hill, the westernmost elevation, 635 feet above the sea. These hills are the highest points of land on the Atlantic coast of the United States, from Mount Agamenticus, in Southern Maine, to the Mexican boundary. They are the first land sighted by the approaching mariner, and in a round-about-way they gave the Commonwealth of Massachusetts its name. Bacon, in his "Walks and Rides," says: "From them the Indian tribe along the Massachusetts Bay derived its name of 'Masadchuseuck,' the word in the Algonquin tongue meaning, 'the people living near the great hills,' and the region round about was known as 'Masadchuset,' signifying 'near the great hills,' which became transformed into the English 'Massachusetts' when applied to the bay and colony. The earliest record of these hills was made by Captain John Smith, who, during his exploration along the New England coast in 1614, observed, among 'the cheef mountaines,' the 'high mountaine of Massachuset,' probably the

Great Blue, and gave it the name of 'Massachusits Mount.' Later, Prince Charles changed this name to that of 'Chevyot Hills,' which appears on Smith's map. The name 'Blue Hills' was doubtless suggested by the peculiar blue hue of the range." From the summit of the Great Blue Hill may be had enchanting views of land and sea. According to the Rev. A. K. Teele the outlook embraces a bird's-eye view of a radius of twenty-five miles and a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles. With the aid of a telescope, buildings have been identified in one hundred and twenty-five villages, and with the unassisted eye, in a clear atmosphere, a great variety of objects and points, in a wide sweep, can be discerned. On the tip of the summit is the Rotch Meteorological Observatory.

Blue Hills Reservation may be reached via trolley by taking Ashmont and Milton car, on Washington Street, or at the South Terminal Station, which connects at Milton Lower Mills with the Milton Division of the Old Colony Street Railway Company, and thence to the park entrance in Milton. Time, about one and one-half hours; fare, 10 cents.

OLD BOSTON.

There is no doubt that many of Boston's visitors are attracted hither chiefly to view those relics of colonial and revolutionary times, in the possession of which Boston is so rich. It is also doubtless true that a majority of those who are on other business bent, desire just as earnestly to enjoy at the same time the sights of ancient and modern Boston. In the following pages a little pilgrimage has been arranged which includes all of the surviving landmarks of former days, and, as the old and the new stand side by side, and the old is constantly being crowded and shut in, if not torn down by the demands of the present, it will also afford a chance to make the acquaintance of a part of the great business section of modern Boston. Most of Boston's **historic sites** lie north of Summer and Winter Streets, and north and west of the Common. It is possible to see them all in one day, but it would be better to take two days for the work, and so have time to read and to think of the events which have given to this section of the city a charm which nothing can dispel.

A convenient starting point will be at the **Old South Meeting-House,** corner of Washington and Milk Streets. The tablet on the tower gives a hint of the historical associations of the place. The ground on which the building stands was a part of Governor John Winthrop's garden. His house stood just north of the church, until 1775, when the British troops tore it down for fuel. In after years the land was given by Mrs. Mary Norton to the Third Congregational Society "for the erecting of a house for their assembling themselves together publiquely to worship God." The tablet reads:

Old South
Church gathered 1669
First House built 1670
This House erected 1729
Desecrated by British Troops 1775-6.

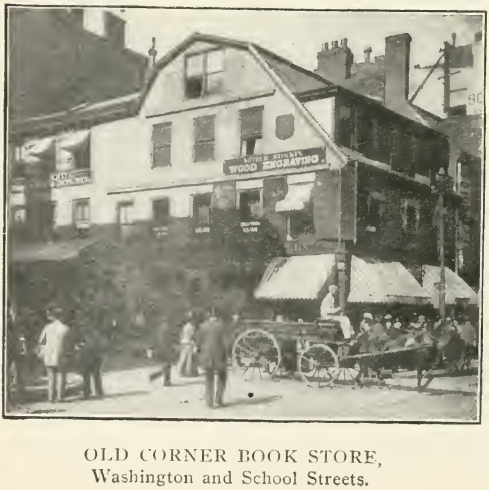
OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE,
Washington and Milk Streets.

This church was the scene of some of the exciting town meetings which preceded the outbreak of the war. It was also the point of departure for those who participated in the "Tea Party." During their occupation of Boston, the British used it as a riding-school. The society which formerly worshipped here now occupies the "New Old South" Church on Copley Square. The meeting-house served the city for a time after the Boston fire as a postoffice. It is now under the control of the Old South Preservation Society. Of this old meeting-house Dr. Holmes wrote:

> "Full sevenscore years our city's pride—
> That comely southern spire—
> Has cast its shadow and defied
> The storm, the foe, the fire."

On Milk Street, nearly opposite the Old South, is the site of **Benjamin Franklin's Birthplace,** indicated by an inscribed tablet on the front of a modern business building.

Moving to the north along Washington Street we reach Spring Lane, in which was the spring mentioned by the early chroniclers, and used by the townspeople for several generations. Nearly opposite, on the corner of School Street, is the **Old Corner Book Store.** This is the oldest building in Boston. It was erected in 1712, and it has served various business purposes. On its site was the home of that interesting woman, Ann



OLD CORNER BOOK STORE,
Washington and School Streets.

Hutchinson, who was banished from Boston in 1637. For many years this corner has been a resort for book-lovers and book-buyers. The names of Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, Whittier and others are enrolled among those who have frequented the spot and added to its fame.

From the old book store we will continue our way up **School Street,** named from the old Latin School, which from 1634 to 1844 stood on the site of the present City Hall. Just before we reach the latter we must turn north into City Hall Avenue, one of those quaint little paths which one is always discovering in Boston. Our object in threading this narrow passage is to turn east into another much like it, called Pie Alley, where we may see over the door of an old eating-house the sign of the Bell in Hand, dated 1795. Now, back in School Street, we reach the **City Hall.** This building long ago proved inadequate to the city's business, and many departments are located in neighboring buildings. In front of the City Hall are statues of Josiah Quincy and Benjamin Franklin. The latter is the work of Richard Greenough, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his story entitled "My Double and how He Undid Me," makes this interesting remark: "Richard Greenough once told me that in studying for the statue of Franklin he found that the left side of the great man's face was philosophic and reflective, and the right side funny and smiling. If you will go and look at the bronze statue you will find he has repeated this observation for posterity. The eastern profile is the portrait of the statesman Franklin, the western of Poor Richard." Nearly opposite the City Hall is Province Street, which leads to **Province Court.** Here, as late as 1864, was still standing the Province House, residence of many of the royal governors. In later days it became a famous hostelry. The Boston Tavern now occupies part of the site. Returning to School Street and continuing, this time on the left, to Tremont Street, we pass the Parker House, one of Boston's finest hotels.

Across Tremont Street on the corner of Beacon Street, stood the old Tremont House, where Dickens, Thackeray and many other notables stayed when in the city. Some years ago it was torn down to make way for the Tre-

mont Building, a modern business block. On the northwest corner is Houghton and Dutton's department store, and on the northeast corner **King's Chapel.** "That shocks our echoes with the name of kings." Lest you have forgotten how interesting is the story of this quaint building here are a few facts which may help you. In 1689, after the royal authorities had compelled the town to tolerate and provide a place for those desiring to worship in accordance with the ritual of the Church of England, a small wooden church was erected on this site. Here the royal governors and British army and naval officers had pews. On the walls hung the king's escutcheons, and pomp and ceremony had their due, to the great sorrow of the staid old Puritans, who would fain have compelled all within the town to walk in their own narrow path. King William and Queen Mary did not forget this frontier temple, but sent gifts for its adorning, a pulpit cloth, a fine communion service and for the east wall an illumination of the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed. On the pulpit, in those days, stood an hour-glass to mark the length of the sermons. In 1710 the building was enlarged, and in 1753 the present chapel was built. The parishioners continued to use the old building while the walls of the new one were going up around it. In after years, under the influence of Doctor Freeman the society changed its creed, and what had been the First Episcopal Church in Boston became Unitarian. The interior of the church to-day is interesting and attractive. The high-backed pews, the old-time gallery, the lofty pulpit, reached by winding stairs, are picturesque reminders of colonial days.

Just north of the church lies **King's Chapel Burying-Ground,** oldest of the ancient cemeteries within the city. The first interment in this ground was made in 1630, and Governor Winthrop noted the event in his diary as follows: "Captain Welden, a hopeful young gent and an experienced soldier, died in Charlestown of consumption and was buried at Boston with a military funeral." Not all the worthies buried here can be mentioned, but among the quiet sleepers are: Governor John Winthrop, 1649, and his two sons, John Winthrop, 1676, and Fitz John Winthrop, 1707, both governors of Con-

necticut; Governor John Endicott, 1665; Governor John Leverett, 1679; Governor William Shirley, 1771; Governor John Winslow, 1674; Mary Chilton, 1670, a passenger in the Mayflower and the wife of Governor Winslow; Lady Andros, 1688; Rev. John Cotton, 1652; Rev. John Davenport, 1670; Professor John Winthrop, 1776; Wait Still Winthrop, 1717; Adam Winthrop, 1743; Brigadier-General John Winslow, Revolutionary army; Colonel William Dawes, who rode over the Neck to Lexington and Concord to alarm the patriots the night before the battle at Lexington; Oliver Wendell, 1818, and Charles Bulfinch, 1844. There are many quaint old gravestones in the yard. Some of these have been moved from their original positions and set up as edgestones to paths. One of these stones has an interesting history. At some time the stone was taken from the grave it marked and was lost. In 1830, when excavations were being made near the Old State House, it was found several feet below the surface of State Street. It is inscribed:

KING'S CHAPEL,
Tremont and School Streets.

HERE : LYETH
THE : BODY : OF : MR.
WILLIAM : PADDY : AGED
58 YEARS : DEPARTED
THIS : LIFE : AUGUST : THE [28]
1658.

On the reverse is this singular stanza of poetry:

Hear . Sleaps . that
Blesed . One . Whoes . Lief
God . Help . Vs . All . to . Live
that . So . When . Tiem . Shall . Be
that . We . This . World . Must . Liue
We . Ever . May . Be . Happy
with . Blesed . William . Paddy.

As we pass north on Tremont Street, on our right is the **Boston Museum,** dear to those who recall the time when it was quite impossible to attend the *theatre*, but when there was nothing objectionable in a *museum*. This fastidiousness of the good people caused their critics to dub it the "Orthodox Theatre," and the name clung to it for many years. At Scollay Square we pause for a moment to note the **statue of John Winthrop,** by Richard Greenough, a duplicate of the one in the Capitol at Washington. **Court Street** is the old Queen Street of ante-Revolutionary times. The Old Court House, on the right of the street, was built in 1833-36. Young's Hotel, which fronts on Court Street, extends back to a court leading from Washington Street.

On the northwest corner of Court and Washington streets is the Ames Building, the tallest, as it is one of the finest, of the buildings in Boston. On the southwest corner is another substantial structure, the Sears Building, and opposite this, at the head of State Street, the colonial King Street, stands the **Old State House.** There is no locality in Boston so identified with the stirring events of 1768-98 as the neighborhood of this most interesting building. Here, in the earliest days of the colony, was the market-house, and in 1657 this was succeeded by the old wooden Town House, used as the Provincial Capitol. In 1711 the Town House was burned, and soon after, or about 1713, the present building was erected. In 1747 fire destroyed much of the interior of the building. Just think of the stately line of governors who presided over the councils of the colony and province, whose names are connected with the history of this building: Endicott, Leverett, Bradstreet, Sir Edmond Andros, Sir William Phipps, Lord Bellomont, Dudley, Burnet, Shirley, and others. Here it was that John Adams, James Otis, John Hancock, and numerous patriots made the first opposition to

PHOTO BY C. B. WEBSTER & CO.

OLD STATE HOUSE,
Washington and State Streets.

royal authority. In 1768 a British regiment was quartered in the building. In 1770 The Boston Massacre took place in front of the building. Here Generals Gage, Howe and Clinton held councils of war. From the balcony Washington watched the entry of the American army after the termination of the siege of Boston. On July 18, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read from the east window, and the proclamation of peace in 1783. Here Hancock, the first governor elected by the people, was inaugurated. In 1789 Washington reviewed a great procession from the west end of the building. The State legislature met here until 1798, when all members of the State government marched to the new State Capitol on Beacon Hill. The first public library in America was located on this site, and the first Episcopal services in Boston were held here in 1686. From 1830 to 1839 the city government of Boston occupied this building as a city hall. After that time the building was leased for offices for general business until 1881, when it was restored as nearly as possible to its original form and arrangement and given in charge of the Bostonian Society.

Continuing down **State Street** we pass at No. 28 the spot, marked by a circle in the pavement, where The Boston Massacre occurred in March, 1770. A bronze tablet on the wall of a building near by also commemorates the event. The "town pump" stood at the northeast corner of Washington and State Streets, while on the northwest corner one of the first merchants of Boston, John Coggan, had his store. State Street is the financial centre of Boston. It contains the Clearing House, Stock Exchange, and many fine modern buildings. The **British Coffee House** was on the site of 66, and the **Bunch of Grapes Tavern** not far away, on the corner of Kilby Street. The new building of the **Board of Trade,** at the corner of State and Broad streets, supersedes one in which, since 1770, was an old nautical instrument shop, whose sign was the carved wooden image of Admiral Vernon. The quaint little figure, holding a telescope and quadrant, was the work of Shem Drowne, famous in his day as a carver of figure-heads for vessels. The little Admiral may be seen in a shop window in Central Street, but when the new building is finished it will again occupy its own old place. Just

at the junction of India and Commercial streets is the **Custom House,** a massive granite building. A short distance further south, at the corner of Central and India streets, is the **Chamber of Commerce** building, completed in 1892. The present Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1885 by the consolidation of two corporate trade bodies, the Boston Commercial Exchange, with three hundred members, and the Boston Produce Exchange, with five hundred members.

Now let us turn back along Commercial Street to **Quincy Market,** built 1825-26. This is a two-story granite building, with large porticos at each end, and a dome over the centre. Those who enjoy a display of market wares, will find satisfaction in walking through this building. Just west of the market in **Faneuil Hall** Square stands the "cradle where the child Liberty

FANEUIL HALL,
Faneuil Hall Square.

PHOTO COPYRIGHTED, 1901, BY T. E. MARR.

IN FANEUIL HALL.

One of the Collections.

was born"—**Faneuil Hall.** The first Faneuil Hall was built in 1742 by Peter Faneuil, a wealthy merchant of French extraction, and presented to Boston for a market and town hall. The architect of the first building was the portrait painter Smibert. In 1761 the building was damaged by fire and rebuilt partly by lottery funds. At the dedication of the second building, in March 1763, the patriot orator, James Otis, suggested that the hall be devoted to "the cause of Liberty." Here were held the town meetings, and in the years of agitation which preceded the Revolution many eloquent speakers thrilled and inspired the people and kept the spirit of Liberty alive. In 1768 the Fourteenth Royal Regiment was quartered here, and in 1775-76 the British officers set up a theatre in the building. Receptions and

banquets were given here to Washington, Count D'Estaing, Lafayette, Jerome Bonaparte, Prince de Joinville, King Louis Phillipe, Talleyrand, Lord Ashburton, Lord Elgin, Kossuth, Andrew Jackson, and others. Channing, Webster, Jefferson Davis, Sumner, Garrison, Everett, Phillips, Evarts, Beecher, Long, Reed, and a host of other eminent men have spoken here. In 1805, under the supervision of the architect Bulfinch, the building was enlarged and improved. From that day to this the general aspect of the hall has been kept unchanged. It is never let for

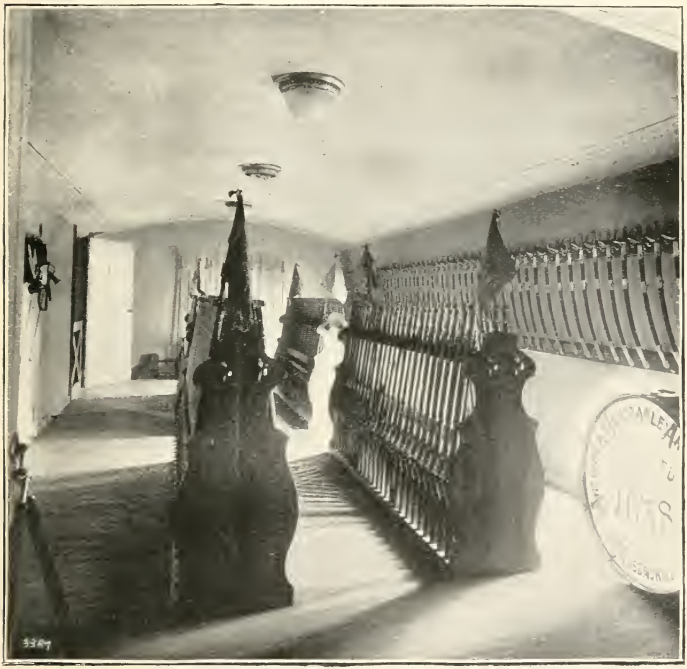


PHOTO COPYRIGHTED, 1901, BY T. E. MARR.

ARMORY OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY, COMPANY.

money, but in times of general interest the people are still able to secure it for public meetings, and it is especially worthy of note that Wendell Phillips made his first anti-slavery speech within the walls where Otis and others had spoken for Liberty. Within the hall to-day are some interesting portraits, copies from originals in the Museum of Fine Arts, and Healy's painting of Webster addressing the United States Senate on the occasion of his celebrated reply to Hayne. The old building has recently undergone a thorough overhauling; all of the interior woodwork has been removed from the floors, galleries and stairways, and these, as well as the roof and belfry, have been replaced by fireproof material. But little now remains of the original interior construction of the building, and of the exterior only the bare brick walls. The hall is open to visitors, who are invited to register their names in a book kept for that purpose. On the upper floor is the **armory** of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. This is open to visitors from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and the collection of portraits and relics is well worth a visit. No admission fee is charged.

On leaving the Hall let us cross the street to Merchant's Row, and go towards State Street. At Corn Court, a narrow alley, turn to the right and following the alley you will come upon the old **Hancock Tavern,** where Washington, Talleyrand, Louis Phillipe, and other notables were guests. The building is little changed. The alley will lead you back to Faneuil Hall Square again, and now cross Dock Square, where, at Nos. 31 and 33, was the **Sun Tavern** of 1690. The "Tea Party" Indians here donned their paint and feathers before starting for the tea ships. From Dock Square we enter Union Street. At Nos. 80 and 86 was the **Green Dragon Tavern,** once known as the "Headquarters of the Revolution." The old tavern disappeared in 1828, but a reproduction of its ancient sign appears on the front of the building which occupies its site. From Union Street we pass into **Marshall Street.** In this cramped alley lived Ebenezer Hancock, brother of John Hancock, Deputy Paymaster of the Continental Army. The buildings facing Marshall Street, which extend back to Creek Lane, were known as Hancock's Row. At Marshall Street, imbedded in the rear wall of a building which faces Han-

over Street, is the **Boston Stone,** once used as a painter's mill, and afterward as a sign in front of a paint-shop. It bears the date 1737, but it was doubtless brought from England about 1700. From Marshall Street we wind around the corner to **Blackstone Street,** named for the first white man who lived in Boston. Blackstone Street leads us to North Street, which we follow north to old **North Square** (really a triangle), where the British troops rendezvoused the night before the battle of Lexington and Concord. On the north side of the Square, at Nos. 19 and 21, is an old frame house, where Paul Revere lived. In this part of the city there is little left to remind one of the sturdy and earnest men and women who lived and worked and plotted and died that freedom might here find soil in which to grow and blossom. The men and women against whom one must jostle as he wends his way to historic shrines are from sunny Italy, Hungary or some other land across the sea. It is rather jarring to the historical pilgrim as he recalls bits of tradition and romance which cannot be reconciled to present-day surroundings. He tries, perhaps, to picture the years to come when education and philanthropy shall have done their great work, and the descendants of these foreigners shall be as far removed from the people who now eye us curiously as we pick our way through the old North End, as we ourselves are from the "men of 76."

But let us look at the map for a few minutes and study the nomenclature of the streets. It will suggest a whole world of history and romance. In colonial days here lived the Boston nobility. Here, leading from North Square, is **Garden Court Street,** known of old as Friezel Court. How shabby its brick houses! Nothing to-day suggests the time when the estates of Sir Harry Frankland and Governor Hutchinson occupied the entire square from Fleet to Prince streets. Hutchinson's house was standing as late as 1834, and one of the capitals of its Corinthian pilasters is now in the collection of the Historical Library. Farther to the east, **Moon Street** also leads to Fleet. Here on the east side, half-way between the square and Fleet Street, was the **home of Rev. Samuel Mather.** There is much of squalor in this locality, but with our minds intent on the past

OLD CHRIST CHURCH
Salem Street, Opposite Hull Street.

we select here and there a name which attracts, because of its quaintness, or some picture left in the mind by incidents of which we have read and almost forgotten.

Hours could be spent in this section of the town, but unless one has much time to give he must hasten on, following Prince Street across Hanover, their names so suggestive of days when loyal colonists had not dreamed of the inevitable separation, to **Salem Street,** and, taking the right side of the street, keep north to **Old Christ Church,** dating to 1723, and, therefore, the oldest church building in Boston. Authorities are divided as to truth of the inscription on the tablet, which reads:

"The signal lanterns of Paul Revere displayed in the steeple of this church, April 18, 1775, warned the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord."

It is pleasant, however, to believe with those critics who hold that the tablet is right, though the church would be sufficiently interesting without the tradition which Longfellow immortalized in "Paul Revere's Ride." In the vestry are preserved many ancient relics, including the prayer-book which shows plainly how the prayers for His Majesty the King were amended during Revolutionary times, so as to suit the sentiments of the worshippers. There is also a communion set presented to the church in 1732 by George II. The organ was imported from London in 1759, and the high gallery beside it was built for occupancy by slaves. The chime of bells in the tower was cast in Gloucester, England, in 1744, and was the first to be used in America. Within a few years the bells have been rehung, and they may be heard on each Sunday in the year, as in old times. In the crypt are entombed Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., the first rector of the church, several British officers killed at Bunker Hill, and a few others. Episcopal services are still held each Sunday in the church. Some of the most interesting relics, including the communion service, can be seen only on the first Sunday of each month, when the communion is observed. Entrance to the church, however, can be had at almost any time by application to the sexton.

Hull Street, named for the old mint master, is directly opposite the old Christ Church, and as we turn in here it takes

but a few steps to bring us to No. 16, on the left side of the street. This quaint gambrel-roofed old house was built in 1724. It is said that it was used by General Gage as headquarters during the Battle of Bunker Hill. A short distance further up the hill and we come to **Copp's Hill Burying-Ground.** In the very first days of the colony this was known as Windmill Hill, because of the old windmill which ground corn for the settlers. Later on it was Snow Hill, and then Copp's Hill. This was the second burial place established in Boston. The first interments were made here in 1659. Among the interesting tombs is that of the Hutchinson family, desecrated by the insertion of the name Thomas Lewis, where that of Hutchinson was obliterated. The most noted tomb in the ground is that of Rev. Cotton Mather, near the Charter Street gate. There are several slabs bearing armorial devices, which the superintendent of the yard is always ready to point out to visitors. At times, when the gates are closed, admission can be obtained by application to the superintendent, who lives in the neighborhood. North of the burying-ground, across Charter Street, named from the Charter of King William III., under which Maine, Plymouth and Massachusetts formed a single province, may be seen North End Park, and beyond, across the river, in Charlestown, Bunker Hill Monument.

Having completed our sight-seeing on the hill, let us return to Hull Street, and going west to Snow Hill Street, follow the latter till we turn to the right on Prince Street, and, still holding our way westward, reach Causeway Street. A short distance to the south we reach the North Union Station, and here we may take either an elevated or a surface car for the Park Street Subway Station. We are back now in the heart of the shopping district, and we still have the neighborhood of Beacon Hill to explore. This may be left until another day, when we shall resume our pilgrimage at the corner of Park and Tremont streets by the old Park Street Church.

We must pause on Tremont Street to look in at the old **Granary Burying-Ground,** named from the granary which stood on the site of the church. In this plot are buried nine governors of the Colony and State; three of the signers of the Declaration

PHOTO BY C. B WEBSTER & CO.

COPP'S HILL BURYING GROUND.

of Independence; Paul Revere, the patriot; Peter Faneuil, the donor of the hall that bears his name; Judge Samuel Sewall, and many others. Upon the front of one of the tombs, on the side next to Park Street Church, was once a marble slab with the inscription, "No. 16, Tomb of Hancock;" but nothing now marks the resting-place of the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. In another part of the yard is the grave of Samuel Adams. Near the Tremont Building corner are the graves of the victims of the Boston Massacre of 1770. The most conspicuous monument in the ground is one erected in 1827 to mark the graves of the parents of Benjamin Franklin. It contains an epitaph, composed by their illustrious son, "in filial regard to their memory." Across from here a little to the eastward stands the new Tremont Temple, Boston headquarters of the Baptist denomination.

Returning to **Park Street** we climb the hill, lured on by the golden dome which Holmes called the "Hub of the universe," and of which Henry James speaks as "the most felicitous object in Boston." Just at the top of Park Street, on the corner of Beacon, stands the old **Ticknor mansion,** where Lafayette stayed during his visit in 1824. Before entering the State House we may take time for a visit to the beautiful Shaw Memorial opposite (See page 51), and then crossing Beacon Street enter the **State House.** The part of the noble building facing Beacon Street, and designed by Charles Bulfinch, was completed in 1798. At the laying of the corner-stone in 1795 Paul Revere was master of ceremonies, and Samuel Adams delivered the oration. A few years before, the ground on which it stands was John Hancock's cow pasture. There are statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann, the great educator, on the Beacon Street grounds, the latter have been paid for by Boston school-children.

The granite column on the east grounds, surmounted by a bronze eagle, commemorates the **"beacon"** which gave the name to Beacon Hill. The tablets on its base formerly decorated a monument of brick and stone erected in 1791. A bronze statue of General Devens stands near by. The State House grounds extend east as far as Bowdoin Street, the old buildings having been removed in 1901. The proposition in recent years to tear

TREMONT STREET, FROM CORNER OF PARK STREET.

down the State House brought out so many remonstrances that it has been repaired, the cupola on the dome rebuilt on Bulfinch's plan, and the interior arrangements restored as far as possible to their original condition. Meantime, an extension has been built, four times the size of the original building, and involving a cost of $5,000,000.

Entering the State House from Beacon Street, the visitor first steps into **Doric Hall.** Here are statues of George Washington, by Sir Francis Chantrey, and of Governor John A. Andrew, by Thomas Ball. Here also are two brass cannon, consecrating the names of Major John Buttrick and Captain Isaac Davis, "whose valour and example excited their fellow citizens to a successful resistance of a superior number of British troops," at Concord bridge, April 19, 1775; two brass cannon captured in the war of 1812; a tablet in memory of Charles Bulfinch, architect; a tablet "to commemorate the preservation and renewal of the Massachusetts State House;" two memorial tablets of the Washington family, presented to the Commonwealth by Hon. Charles Sumner in 1861. The Washington tablets are of bluish-gray sandstone, and are an exact fac-simile of the originals which mark the resting-place of the ancestors of George Washington in Brington, England. Portraits of sixteen governors have been arranged upon the walls.

The ceiling of the **passageway in the rear of Doric Hall** contains a skylight with "Liberty" in the centre, surrounded by the names of the republics of Hellas, Helvetia, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Iceland, Holland, Andorra, San Marino and Rome. At one side is the seal of "Mattachusets Bay in Nova Anglia;" at the other that of "Plimouth Nov Anglia." The large bronze case contains the colors which were carried by Massachusetts soldiers in the Spanish war, and returned to the custody of the State.

Nearly in the centre of the building is **Memorial Hall.** Sixteen pillars of Sienna marble support the circular gallery. The dome is surrounded by a heavy bronze cornice environed by the eagles of the Republic, and above them, in cathedral glass, is the crest of the Commonwealth, encircled, within laurel wreaths, by the seals of the other twelve original States. The floor is inlaid with

PHOTO COPYRIGHTED, 1899, BY N. L. STEBBINS.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE EXTENSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

several varieties of marble. Within four niches are the battle flags carried by Massachusetts volunteers during the war of the Rebellion. In other arched recesses may be seen busts of governors. The north and south panels are to contain paintings by Henry O. Walker, one entitled "The Pilgrims on the Mayflower," the other "John Eliot preaching to the Indians." The paintings for the east and west panels are by Edward Simmons. They are entitled respectively "Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775," and "The Return of the Colors to the Custody of the Commonwealth, December 22, 1865."

Passing out of Memorial Hall and ascending the main staircase, the visitor will notice a stained glass window, containing reproductions of the various official seals of Massachusetts. The executive department occupies the west wing, third floor. All the governors elected under the constitution of Massachusetts, except three, have performed the duties of their office in these rooms, the administrations of John Hancock, James Bowdoin and Samuel Adams having ended before the completion of the Bulfinch State House.

The **Council Chamber** is of the Corinthian order. The north wall is ornamented by the caduceus and cap of liberty, representing peace and freedom; the east wall by a golden star, representing Massachusetts—one of the thirteen original States; the south wall by the scale and sword of justice, emblems of executive power; the west wall by the arms of the Commonwealth. Wreaths of oak and laurel complete the decorations. The walls and ornamentations of this room are those originally placed there by Bulfinch.

Stepping across the west corridor, the visitor enters the **Senate Chamber,** with its galleries formed by Doric columns, the whole being surrounded by Doric entablatures. The four flat arches, united by a circular cornice above, form in the angles four pendants to the dome. The pendants are adorned with emblems of commerce, agriculture, peace and war. Over the President's chair are the National and State flags, the gilded eagle already mentioned, holding in its beak a large scroll with the inscription: "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and upon the north wall are the State arms. In this room the House of

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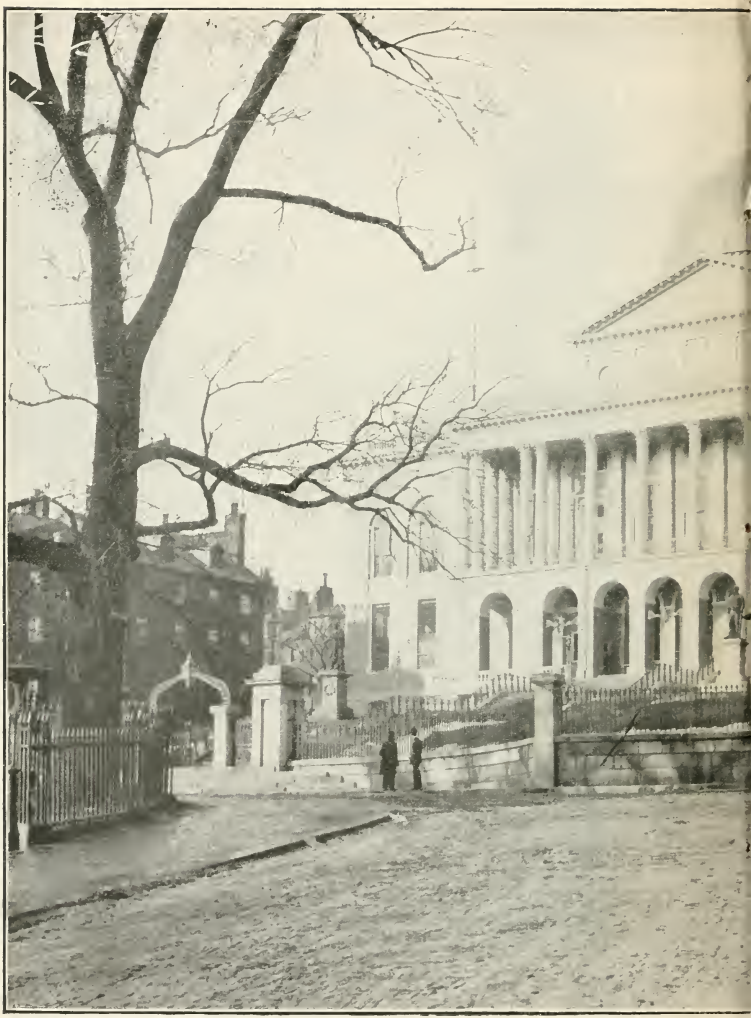
MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE —REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER.



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MASSACHUSETT

TATE HOUSE.

Representatives held its sessions from January 11, 1798, to January 2, 1895, when new quarters were provided in the extension.

North of the Senate Chamber is the Senate reading-room, and beyond this **the Library.** This contains a collection of about 110,000 volumes, including statutes of all the countries of the world, and, with the exception of New York, it is the largest State reference library in the United States. Here is the "History of Plimoth Plantation," by Governor William Bradford, returned to the Commonwealth from the library of the Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London, by the Lord Bishop of London, through the efforts of Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator, and Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and received in behalf of the Commonwealth by His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, May 26, 1897. Leaving the library and passing into the west corridor, the visitor enters the reading and writing rooms, and postoffice connected with the House of Representatives. Beyond are the ladies' reception room and **Representatives' chamber**, both finished in white mahogany. The coats of arms and names of the counties are wrought in the glass; upon the frieze are the names of fifty-one noted men.

After sunset the dome of the State House is illuminated by many incandescent lights, making it one of the sights of Boston, and, as it is visible for many miles down the bay, it has become a beacon light to aid mariners in entering Boston Harbor.

Forty or fifty years ago the streets running down the northern and western slopes of **Beacon Hill** were largely filled with the homes of the wealthy and fashionable. Changes have taken place and business, ever crowding and insistent, now claims most of the section for its own. Many of the beautiful old homes are now given up to club and boarding-houses, the families who once occupied them having moved to the Back Bay or the suburbs, though some still keep their homes on the hill. But the old places will live in "song and story" for coming generations. Many of America's great writers, living in the neighborhood, so loved the quaint old houses and picturesque streets that they have filled them with their characters, some of them historic, and given them lasting fame.

Beacon Street from Park to Tremont is no longer a residence street. East of the State House may be seen the **American Unitarian Association Building**, a brownstone structure, and next to it the new and handsome **Bellevue Hotel.** Opposite is the building of the **Boston Atheneum** at 10½ Beacon Street. Just north on Somerset Street is **Jacob Sleeper Hall,** containing the office and several departments of Boston University, which also has a School of Law on Ashburton Place, near by. It has

SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
Pemberton Square.

a School of Theology on Mount Vernon Street, a School of Medicine on East Concord Street, and Colleges of Music and Agriculture at Amherst, Mass. On the right of Somerset Street we enter the rear of the **Court House,** which faces on Pemberton Square. It was erected in 1887-94, at a cost of nearly $4,000,000. In the beautiful corridor may be seen French's statue of Rufus Choate. Passing out into Pemberton Square, formerly a quarter of fashionable homes, now chiefly occupied by lawyers' offices,

we continue to Scollay Square, named for one William Scollay, who a century ago owned much of the property in this neighborhood.

Beacon Street from the State House to Charles Street is still a fashionable quarter. At No. 25 Beacon Street was the Bowdoin mansion, where General Burgoyne was quartered. Standing in front of No. 29, we try to picture in place of the modern brownstone house, the famous old **Hancock mansion,** which occupied the site until 1863. Those who were so fortunate as to see the Massachusetts Building at the Chicago Exposition in 1893 will need little prompting to make the picture complete. Washington, Lafayette, and other famous men were guests within its walls. Its old door-step is now preserved near Pine-Bank Cottage, on the shore of Jamaica Pond. At 42 Beacon Street is the **Somerset Club House,** formerly the home of David Sears. This was the site of the house of John Stuart Copley, the painter. At the corner of Beacon and Walnut streets, Wendell Phillips was born. At 55 Beacon Street, the historian, W. H. Prescott, lived and died. John Lothrop Motley lived at No. 7 Walnut Street. On Chestnut Street, just west of Beacon Street and parallel with the latter, Richard H. Dana, Francis Parkman, Edwin Booth and Dr. A. C. Bartol had their homes.

On **Mount Vernon Street,** the street next beyond Chestnut, were once the homes of William Ellery Channing, Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, and Governor Claflin. Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Mrs. Margaret Deland are among the present-day residents of this pleasant thoroughfare.

Louisburg Square leads from Mount Vernon Street to Pinckney Street. Its quaint little statues of Columbus and Aristides were presented by the Turkish Consul in 1849.

Pinckney Street, west of Mount Vernon Street, is still well known to those literary and artistic circles which have always found delightful possibilities on Beacon Hill. Miss Alice Brown made her home for some years on this street, and in her "Margaret Warrener" has made it, with some additions, the prototype for "Merrymount Street." Pinckney Street winds down to the river, and the pretty panel at its foot gives a glimpse of the Charles River and the hills beyond Cambridge.

Turning from Pinckney to the north on Charles Street we see on our left the Home for Aged Women, and further on, beyond Cambridge Street the Charlesbank grounds and gymnasium, a part of the Boston Park System (See page 54). Walking north through the park we see on our right the Charles Street Jail, and beyond the buildings and grounds of the **Massachusetts General Hospital,** founded in 1799, and, with one exception, the oldest hospital in the country. A short walk to the northeast would bring us to the North Union Station, but turning south and east along Leverett and Green streets we soon reach **Bowdoin Square,** one of the busy centres through which is a constant stream of travel to and from Cambridge, by way of Cambridge Street and West Boston Bridge. Once Bowdoin Square was a region of beautiful homes with gardens and orchards. Now it is given over to retail shops of the poorer sort. The Revere House is one of the old landmarks of this quarter. It was quite a famous hotel in its day, a favorite with Daniel Webster and other prominent men. Climbing the hill again via Bulfinch, Allston and Bowdoin streets we have a chance to notice on the way the **Bulfinch Place Unitarian Church,** and the gray-stone edifices of the **Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist.** We may also get a good side view of the State House extension.

OUTLYING DISTRICTS OF BOSTON.

From time to time in the city's history towns and villages, lying on the outskirts of Old Boston, have been annexed to the city. These places retain their former name, and, to some extent, their characteristics. With one exception they are all readily accessible by trolley lines.

East Boston, known of old as Noddle's Island, is reached by the ferries from the foot of Battery Street and Eastern Avenue. Some day in the near future a sub-marine tunnel, now under construction, will connect it with the city, and transportation will be much facilitated thereby. The name of the original settler, Samuel Maverick, is perpetuated in churches, blocks, streets and squares. To-day East Boston is a region of factories, shipyards, docks, piers, fish-curing establishments, oil works, coal depots and grain elevators. The transatlantic steamers of the Cunard and several other important lines arrive and depart from the docks of East Boston. **Wood Island Park,** one of the reservations of the Boston Park System, affords a delightful resort for the residents of this populous district. East Boston is connected with Chelsea (See page 131) by a bridge over Chelsea Creek, and with Winthrop (See page117) by bridge, or drive across Breed's Island.

Charlestown, settled in 1629, and annexed to Boston in 1872, offers few attractions to visitors aside from the Navy Yard and Bunker Hill Monument. Very few of its four hundred houses escaped the burning of the town during the Battle of Bunker Hill. To see the **Navy Yard,** leave the car at Wapping Street and walk east to the Wapping Street gate, where permission for the visit may be obtained. The yard is open daily between sunrise and sunset, and visitors are freely admitted. The yard covers Moulton's Point, where the British troops landed for the

Battle of Bunker Hill. The granite walls enclose ninety-one acres with a water frontage of a mile and three-quarters. The commandant's house and some of the other buildings date from the early years of the nineteenth century. The rope-walk, the dry-dock, and the Naval Museum are points which will attract visitors; but the chief interest of all will centre in "Old Ironsides," which now lies quietly at anchor after her toilsome but glorious career.

From the Navy Yard walk by way of Wapping, Chelsea and Chestnut streets to **Bunker Hill Monument** on Breed's Hill. Soon after entering Chestnut Street, Winthrop Square, the old training field, is passed on the left. The monument covers the southeast corner of the old redoubt behind which the Americans stood on the seventeenth of June, 1775. The obelisk measures thirty feet square at its base, and rises to the apex, two hundred

"OLD IRONSIDES."

and twenty feet. The observatory at the top is reached by a spiral flight of two hundred and ninety-five stone steps. It is a weary climb, but the magnificent views from the windows amply repay one for the effort. In the lodge at the base of the monument is a museum containing various memorials of the battle, a statue of General Warren, and a model of the first monument. The monument was designed by Greenough. It was begun in 1825, completed in 1842, and formally dedicated on June 17, 1843. The occasion was a memorable one. President John Tyler, with the members of his cabinet, were among the men of distinction present, and Mr. Webster was the orator. A memorial stone in the path-edge near the monument is supposed to mark the spot where Warren fell, but the actual place was further north, at the head of Pleasant Street, where the Methodist Church now stands. The spot where Prescott stood at the opening of the fight is marked by Story's bronze portrait statue of Prescott.

The **ancient Charlestown graveyard** is closed to the general public, but the gate key may be obtained by any visitor upon application at the apothecary shop on the Main Street corner. It is crowded with tombs and graves well shaded by trees. The oldest slab is marked 1642. This bears the name of Maud Russell, wife of William Russell. The Harvard monument, a granite shaft, four feet square at the base, and fifteen feet high, occupies the highest point in the inclosure. It is the most conspicuous object here, and was erected in 1828 by alumni of the University. The inscriptions, now almost obliterated, are in these words:

(On the eastern face.) "On the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1828, this stone was erected by the graduates of the University at Cambridge in honor of its founder, who died at Charlestown on the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1638."

(Western face. In Latin.) "That one who merits so much from our literary men should no longer be without a monument, however humble, the graduates of the University of Cambridge, New England, have erected this stone nearly two hundred years after his death, in pious and perpetual remembrance of John Harvard."

Brighton is reached via Cambridge by cars starting from Bowdoin Square, or by Newton cars at Subway stations or Copley

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

Square. The latter route is more direct and pleasanter, the cars following Boylston Street, Massachusetts Avenue, Beacon Street, Commonwealth Avenue and Brighton Avenue to the Newton line. Brighton was settled in 1635, became a parish in 1779, a town in 1807, and a part of Boston in 1874. It is a great cattle market, and has extensive stockyards. The part of Brighton which adjoins Brookline, called **Aberdeen,** is built up with dwellings of very unique and attractive character. Chestnut Hill Reservoir is in the Brighton district, though commonly reached by passing through Brookline.

The **West Roxbury** district is reached by cars from the Subway stations or Copley Square. This district forms the extreme southwesterly part of Boston, and has within its limits Jamaica Plain, Olmsted Park, the Arnold Arboretum, and Franklin Park, parts of the chain of Boston parks (See page 56); Mount Bellevue (348 feet), the highest of the hills of Boston; the Stony Brook Reservation of the Metropolitan Parks System; the beautiful Forest Hills Cemetery, and "Brook Farm," the place where the famous experiment in socialism was tried in 1841-47, and the scene of Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance." West Roxbury has been a part of Boston since 1874, but it still retains sections of great rural beauty, where green lanes and over-arching trees are found. **Jamaica Plain,** the first part settled, was given its name in commemoration of Cromwell's conquest of the island of Jamaica. Before that time it was called Pond Plain, from the pond on its borders. The West Roxbury and Dedham branches of the Providence Division, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, pass through the heart of the district, while electric car lines cover Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury Village. On the square at Centre and South streets is the **Soldiers' Monument,** the site of the first schoolhouse of the town. Facing this square is the historic **Loring-Greenough house,** headquarters of General Nathaniel Green, in May, 1775, and during the siege of Boston used as a hospital. The house, though built in 1758, is in an excellent state of preservation. It is but a short walk from the square to the Arborway and the entrance to the Arnold Arboretum (See page 57). South Street leads from the Square to the Forest Hills station of the

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. Here the Park driveways pass under the railroad.

Forest Hills Cemetery may be reached by taking direct trolley line, which runs out Washington, Boylston and Tremont streets, or from Subway and elevated stations by transfer at Dudley Street. This beautiful cemetery adjoins Franklin Park and might well be included in the tour of the parks suggested in Chapter III. While not so widely known as Mount Auburn, there is no doubt that Forest Hills is even more fortunate than the

LAKE HIBISCUS, FOREST HILLS CEMETERY.

former in its landscape features. Its natural beauties have been enhanced by the skill of the landscape gardener, and from its hills, ledges and bell tower charming views are obtained. Of the sculpture displayed on the grounds, that known as the **Milmore Memorial is** the most famous. This is on Cypress and Poplar avenues. It is the work of Daniel C. French, and it represents the Angel of Death staying the hand of the sculptor. On the summit of Mount Warren is the tomb of General Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill. Other graves of note are those

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of Rear-Admiral Winslow, in Orange Path; Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, on Tantana Path; William Lloyd Garrison, on Smilax Path; James Freeman Clarke, Ageratum Path; John Gilbert, the actor, Brook Path, and E. L. Davenport, Arethusa Path. In the Soldiers' Lot is the Soldiers' Monument, erected by the city and designed by Martin Milmore.

Mount Hope Cemetery, lying a little further south, also has many beautiful monuments, including a Soldiers' Monument of Heavy Artillery, donated by the United States Government.

From West Roxbury Village many **delightful walks** and drives may be had. Centre Street, through the village, with its elms and bordering homesteads, is a typical New England country town street. In the days of stage-coaching it was the route taken by the coaches of the Providence line to avoid the hills of the Boston and Providence turnpike (the present Washington Street), which ran in nearly a straight line the entire distance. It is not over a mile and a half from the village to **Brook Farm,** on Baker Street, near St. Joseph's Cemetery. The route should be along Centre, La Grange and Weld streets. The Brook Farm experiment was the outcome of discussions in the Transcendental Club of Boston, and was a sincere attempt—the first in the country—by educated and cultivated men and women to make a practical trial of the principle of association. George Ripley, George Bradford, Minot Pratt, John S. Dwight, Charles A. Dana, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, and about seventy others were members of this community, which was organized in 1841. The experiment was a failure, as the members were not practical business folk, and the farm has served different purposes since its abandonment by the Brook farmers. During the Civil War it was occupied by the Second Massachusetts Regiment, and known as Camp Andrew. Since 1871 it has been used for the Martin Luther Orphan Home.

Roxbury, formerly called Boston Highlands, was settled in 1630, and incorporated as a town at about the same time as Boston. It was made a city in 1840, and annexed to Boston in 1868. It is reached by cars from Rowe's Wharf, Union Station, South Station, East Boston Ferry, Subway stations and Washington Street. Roxbury is a pleasant residence quarter, with

broad, shady streets. Most of its ancient landmarks have been swept away. At Eliot Square was the meeting-house of The First Religious Society of Roxbury, to which John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, once ministered. On the historic site stands to-day its successor, the **First Parish Church**, erected in 1804. In the old days the society was Orthodox Congregational, but is now Unitarian. During the Revolution the steeple of the church which then occupied this site, was used as a signal station by the American army, and was frequently a target for British cannon. The old Universalist Church, near by, stands where Governor Thomas Dudley's house stood. At the foot of Eliot Square, reset against a building, is the **"Parting Stone,"** placed by Paul Dudley in 1744, and marked on the left, "Dedham and Rhode Island," on the right "Cambridge and Watertown." Highland Street leads from Eliot Square to the hill, the site of the earthworks thrown up in 1775, called the Roxbury High Fort, marked now by the Cochituate standpipe on the hill between Beech Glen and Fort Avenues. General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, was a native of Roxbury, and the **Warren estate** on Warrent Street is still held by his descendants. A tablet in the wall commemorates his birthplace. On Kearsarge Avenue, is the ancient **Roxbury Latin School,** founded by Eliot and Dudley in 1645, and having on its list of alumni many eminent names. **The Greyhound Tavern** on Washington Street, nearly opposite Warren Street, dates from 1645, and was headquarters for troops during the Revolution. Washington was also entertained here. At the corner of Washington and Eustis streets is the old burying-ground in which John Eliot, the Dudley family, and others of oldtime prominence were buried.

Dorchester was incorporated at the same time as Boston, and became a part of Boston in 1870. Its hills command extensive land and marine views, and are covered with fine villas. It has various local divisions, Upham's Corner, Meeting-House Hill, Mount Bowdoin, Field's Corner, Harrison Square, Commercial Point, Dorchester Village, Ashmont, Neponset and Lower Mills. At **Upham's Corner** is the old burying-ground where are the graves of Richard Mather, founder of the Mather family in this country, and others distinguished in

the history of Massachusetts. **Meeting-House Hill** has since 1670 been the site of the successive meeting-houses of the First Parish (now Unitarian), dating from 1630. The present house was built in 1816.

For Dorchester district take elevated train at Union Station, Sub-Stations to Dudley Street terminal, and make transfer to surface cars.

South Boston may be reached via South Boston or City Point car at Union Station, South Station, Post Office Square, Park Square and Washington Street. This district was part of Dorchester until 1804, at which time it was joined to Boston. Like East Boston, it is an industrial centre, having vast establishments, in which naval vessels are built, and heavy ordnance made; immense cordage works, car-wheel works, elevator works, oil works, sugar refineries and breweries. These establishments are mostly along the water fronts on the northern and southern sides. Here are also located the extensive freight yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, and many freight steamers discharge and take in cargoes from the docks of its waterfront. **Carney Hospital,** on Old Harbor Street, was founded by Andrew Carney, a wealthy Boston merchant. The **Perkins Institute for the Blind,** on Dorchester Heights, was named for Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, one of its chief benefactors. On the summit of Dorchester Heights is the monument commemorative of the important action taken by General John Thomas and a detachment of Washington's army in erecting redoubts thereon during the night of March 4, 1776. It was this decisive and masterly feat which resulted in the evacuation of Boston by the British on March 17, following.

South Boston may be reached from the Dorchester district via the surface cars on the new Columbia Road.

CAMBRIDGE, HARVARD COLLEGE AND MOUNT AUBURN.

Cambridge is Boston's largest suburb, and the most famous university town in the country. Its population is over 92,000. Settled in 1630, it was first known as the "Newe Towne," but was named Cambridge after its selection, in 1637, as the seat of Harvard College, which has given it the widest fame. It has other claims to distinction, for it is the place where the first printing-press in the county was set up, and it has been the home of many eminent men. It became a city in 1846. It is locally divided into four sections, East Cambridge, where are the Middlesex County Courts; Cambridgeport (so called since 1805, when it was made a port of entry); Old Cambridge, and North Cambridge. Assuming that the main point of attraction is to be found in the great university, with its museums, historic buildings, and associations, the visitor is advised to take the car from Subway stations, which goes via Harvard Bridge; but the city may also be reached from Bowdoin Square via the Old Cambridge Bridge. The first route follows Massachusetts Avenue and brings up at Harvard Square, by one of the main gateways to the college grounds. There is little to interest visitors in the "Port," through which the car passes. At the foot of Brookline Street is the famous shop of Alvan Clark & Sons, where their great telescopes are made. Through Pearl Street, the next above Brookline Street, the Riverside Press is reached. If one is inclined he may step off the car at the City Hall, in order to pass the several **"Rindge gifts"** to Cambridge. The City Hall is one of these gifts. Others are the Public Library building and the Manual Training School, a third of a mile westward on Broadway. They were given by Frederick H. Rindge, a native of Cambridge, and upon the simple condition that they should bear

certain inscriptions provided by the donor. His inscription for the **City Hall,** built in 1889-90, which appears in the front over the main entrance, reads: "God has given commandments unto men. From these commandments men have framed laws by which to be governed. It is honorable and praiseworthy faithfully to serve the people by helping to administer these laws. If the laws are not enforced the people are not well governed." The **Public Library** stands in the Public Library Common, next

THE CLASS OF 1877 GATE, HARVARD COLLEGE.

above the High School Building. The inscriptions provided for the library building are: "Built in gratitude to God, to His Son, Jesus Christ, and to the Holy Spirit;" the Ten Commandments, and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." "Men, women, children, obey these laws. If you do, you will be happy; if you disobey them sorrow will come upon you." "It is noble to be pure; it is right to be honest; it is necessary to be temperate; it is wise to be industrious; but to know God, is best of all." **The Manual Training School** is next to the Public Library. The inscription over the entrance reads: "Work is one of the

greatest blessings; every one should have an honest occupation." It is a thoroughly equipped training school for boys and youths in all branches of the mechanic arts, including carpentry and joining, blacksmithing, wood-turning and pattern-making, iron-fitting, machine-shop practice, and mechanical drawing. The school has been supported by Mr. Rindge since its foundation. Mr. Rindge's gifts have reached a total value of a million dollars.

At the entrance to Quincy Square, where Harvard Street and Massachusetts Avenue meet, are Quincy Hall, on the right, and Beck Hall, on the left, two of the numerous private dormitories outside the college grounds.

Quincy Street, opening at the right, marks the western limit of the grounds of **Harvard College.** On this street the President's house faces. The corner place, on the yard side, was originally the Dana mansion-house, built in 1823, by the family of Chief Justice Francis Dana. In this house the first Harvard Astronomical observatory was established in 1839, when a revolving dome was erected on the cupola for the telescope. Astronomical work was regularly done here until 1844, when the present observatory, on Craigie Hill, was built. The President's house is the next above the Dana house. Nearly opposite the President's house, on Quincy Street, is the Colonial Club house. On the southeast corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, is the **Agassiz house,** where Louis Agassiz lived the latter part of his years in Cambridge. This house was built for Professor Agassiz by the college. On the southeast corner of Kirkland Street, where Quincy Street ends, is the old house of President Jared Sparks, now occupied by the New-Church Theological School, its grounds extending from Cambridge to Kirkland Streets.

The entrances to the college yard from Massachusetts Avenue are a few rods above Quincy Square, through the **west gate,** erected in 1890 from a bequest of $10,000 by Samuel Johnston. It has various interesting tablets and inscriptions. On the street front, wrought in the iron-work of the arch, above the central portal, appears the cross. On the pillars on either side are carved the seals of the Commonwealth and the college, and on tablets set in the walls are cut the following facts of history:

This from an old Pamphlet entitled "New England's First Fruits in Respect of the Progress of Learning in the College at Cambridge in Massachusetts Bay." The pamphlet was published in London in 1643, and gives the earliest account of the founding of Harvard:

"After God had carried us safe to New England
and wee had builded our houses
provided necessaries for our livili hood
reared convenient places for God's worship
and settled the civill government
one of the next things we longed for
and looked after was to advance learning
and perpetuate it to posterity
dreading to leave an illiterate ministery
to the churches when our present ministers
shall lie in the dust."

In the north wall:

"By the General Court of Massachusetts Bay
28 October 1636, Agreed to give 400 £
towards a schole or colledge whearof 200 £
to be paid next yeare & 200 £
when the worke is finished & the next Court
to appoint wheare & wt bvilding
15 November 1637. The Colledge is ordered
to bee at Newe Towne
2 May 1638 It is ordered that Newe Towne
Shall henceforward be called Cambridge
15 March 1638 It is ordered that the colledge
Agreed vpon formerly to bee built at Cambridge
Shallbee called Harvard Colledge."

On the pillars on the yard side are the seal of the city of Cambridge and the giver's name.

Entering the Quadrangle, and crossing it to the north gate, we may see on our left: **Wadsworth House,** most interesting and picturesque of landmarks on this side of the yard, broad and deep, with gambrel roof, dormer windows, early colonial style of finish, embellished entrance porch at the sidewalk edge. It dates from 1726. Wadsworth House was used for one hundred and twenty-three years as the home of the presidents of Harvard, and at one time was Washington's headquarters.

Beyond Wadsworth house, on the left, the most interesting buildings are: **Dane Hall,** the old Law School building, dating

from 1832, and occupied by the school until the erection of Austin Hall, outside the yard. Now Dane Hall is used by the Harvard Co-operative Society, an association of officers and students which supplies books and stationery to members of the University; **Gray's Hall,** a dormitory building; **Matthew's Hall,** another dormitory; **Massachusetts Hall,** dating from 1720, and boasting a long list of former occupants who have become famous in one

THE JOHNSTON GATE, HARVARD COLLEGE.

way or another, whose names appear on the bronze tablets in the entry as follows:

"William Ellery, 1747, signer Declaration of Independence.
Artemas Ward, 1743, commander Massachusetts forces, 1775.
Robert Treat Paine, 1751, signer Declaration of Independence.
William Cushing, 1751, chief justice of Massachusetts.
John Lowell, 1760, chief justice United States Circuit Court.
Elbridge Gerry, 1762, Vice-President of the United States.
Francis Dana, 1762, first minister to Russia.
Theophilus Parsons, 1769, chief justice of Massachusetts.
Joseph Story, 1798, justice of Supreme Court of the United States.
Charles Henry Davis, 1825, admiral of the United States Navy.
Robert Gould Shaw, 1860, soldier."

"Mather Byles, 1751, clergyman and wit.
Jeremy Belknap, 1762, clergyman and historian,

Samuel Gilman, 1811, author of "Fair Harvard."
James Walker, 1814, president of Harvard College and historian.
Jared Sparks, 1815, president of Harvard College and historian.
John G. Palfrey, 1815, professor and historian.
George Bancroft, 1817, statesman and historian.
Horatio Greenough, 1825, sculptor.
Richard Hildreth, 1826, historian.
Francis Parkman, 1844, historian.
Phillips Brooks, 1855, bishop of Massachusetts."

The tablet on the face of the building is thus incribed:

"Massachusetts Hall.

Built by the Province 1720.
Occupied by
the American Army
1775-1776

Used for students' rooms
until 1870-71."

Coming next on the left are: **Harvard Hall,** built in 1765; **Hollis,** 1763; **Holden Chapel,** 1744; **Stoughton Hall,** 1805; **Holworthy Hall,** 1812. On the right are: **Boylston Hall; Gore Hall,** built in 1841, containing the library of about 400,000 volumes; **Wild Hall,** dormitory; **University Hall; Seaver Hall,** the finest of the recitation and lecture halls; **Appleton Chapel,** built by the Appleton family, of Boston, as a memorial of Samuel Appleton, of Boston, one of the university's benefactors; **Thayer Hall,** dormitory; the new **Semitic Museum,** and the

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE, HARVARD COLLEGE.

new **Architectural Building.** The **Fogg Art Museum,** facing the street, is close at hand. This was a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg, of New York. It contains lecture and exhibition halls, in which are collections of casts, electrotypes of coins, Greek vases, and Italian renaissance work. Sections in plaster of the Parthenon frieze form the frieze of the main hall. The museum is open to the public daily, including Sunday afternoons.

The **north gate,** in general character with the west gate, though less elaborate in style, was a gift of George Von L.

ARCHITECTURE BUILDING, HARVARD COLLEGE.

Meyer, of Boston. Leaving the yard by this gate, we cross to stately Memorial Hall, on the delta opposite, with Daniel C. Franch's bronze **statue of John Harvard** in the open space at the side. **Memorial Hall,** with Sander's Theatre, is the monument of Harvard graduates to comrades who fell in the Civil War. It was built in 1873-76. Sander's Theatre is named from a former steward of the college, who left a bequest to the institution. The hall is west of the tower, which rises two hundred feet above the building; the theatre is on the east. In the Memorial Transept are marble tablets bearing the names of the

graduates and students who lost their lives in the war. Memorial Hall is now used as a dining-hall for the students. Its walls are adorned with protraits by Copley, Stuart, and other American painters, and with busts of men who were identified with the college. The bust of Longfellow is a replica of the one in Westminster Abbey. At the end is a stained-glass window, with the arms of the Republic, the State, and the University. Sander's Theatre is a semi-circular hall which seats 1500 persons. It is where graduation and classday exercises are held. The marble **statue of Josiah Quincy** is by Story, and the beautiful stained-glass window, representing "Fame," is by John LaFarge.

Leaving Memorial Hall by the north door, and taking the path at the right to Kirkland Street, turn into Divinity Avenue, and a short walk brings us to the **Divinity School** buildings on the right side, and the museums on the left. The different museums are all open to the public. The buildings cover three sides of the quadrangle, on which old Divinity faces. The **Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology** occupies the south wing of the great structure, fronting on Divinity Avenue; the **Museum of Comparative Zoology,** with its laboratories, occupies the north wing, facing the quadrangle, and a part of the west wing, fronting on Oxford Street; the Botanical Museum forms the central part of the Oxford Street front; and the Mineralogical Museum is in the same section.

There are many other buildings which are connected with the university, among which may be mentioned: The **Jefferson Physical Laboratory; Austin Hall;** the Law School Building; the **Lawrence Scientific School;** the **Hemenway Gymnasium;** the **Phillips Brooks House,** recently erected as a memorial to Bishop Brooks, and serving as a centre for the religious work of the college; **Radcliffe College,** on Garden Street, the Harvard "Annex" for women; and several fine dormitory buildings.

Besides the large number of departments here described, Harvard has schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Agriculture in Boston. The Arnold Arboretum, mentioned under "Parks and Playgrounds," is its botanical garden; and it is planned soon to erect, on land facing Back Bay Fens, a large biological school and laboratories.

THE COMMON, AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, CAMBRIDGE.

On **The Common,** which is across Massachusetts Avenue, opposite the college grounds, may be seen the **Soldiers' Monument** and a statue of John Bridge, the Puritan, whose services to the colony are set forth in the inscriptions on the statue. The cannon grouped about the Soldiers' Monument are historic. They were captured by Ethan Allen, at Crown Point, in 1775. Washington, the following winter, dispatched General Henry Knox to bring them across country to Cambridge, on two great sleds, drawn by eight yokes of oxen. They were employed on the American redoubts on Dorchester Heights, in the siege of Boston. Two of them are English guns bearing the broad arrow mark; the other is of French make, and was probably captured at Quebec in 1745.

The **Old Burying Ground,** or, as it was once called, "God's Acre," lies just south of the Common between the two old churches, the First Parish, on the avenue, and Christ Church, on Garden Street. It contains the graves or tombs of first settlers, early ministers, presidents of the college, and others. Among the early settlers buried here were Stephen Daye, who set up the first printing-press, and Major-General Daniel Gookin, the associate of John Eliot in his work among the Indians.

Near the Garden Street corner is the **Vassall Monument,** with the armorial bearings, the figures of a vase and the sun. The graves of three Cambridge minute-men, killed on the day of the Lexington-Concord fight, are marked by a red granite monument bearing this inscription:

"To the memory of
John Hicks,—William Marcy,—Moses Richardson
buried here.
Jason Russell,—Jabez Wyman,—Jason Winship,
buried in Menotomy.
Men of Cambridge,
Who fell in defence of the liberty of the people,
April 19, 1775.
Oh! What a glorious morning is this!"

The **First Parish Church,** built in 1833, is the successor of the first meeting-house of the town. The old meeting-house, in which the first Provincial Congress assembled, stood in the college yard opposite, near Dane Hall.

Christ Church, the first Protestant Episcopal Church in the town, was opened in 1761. During the Revolution it was used for barracks. At that time the organ pipes were melted into bullets. Washington attended service in this church during his stay here in the winter of 1775. The interior, with its decorations and mural monuments, is interesting. In the vestibule is a revolutionary bullet-mark. The Vassall tomb built by Henry Vassall, is marked by a low mound in the floor. It was finally sealed in 1865, when it contained ten coffins.

A few steps along Garden Street is the **Washington Elm.** The old monarch now appears worn and feeble. It bears a tablet with Longfellow's familiar inscription, "Under this tree Washington first took command of the American Army, July 3d, 1775." Along Garden Street about half a mile are the **Astronomical Observatory,** just above Bond Street, and the **Botanic Garden,** on Linnæan Street, on the opposite side. The garden (founded in 1805) is open to the public between certain hours daily. It covers about seven and a half acres, and embraces the herbarium, established by Dr. Asa Gray, and a large conservatory. These departments of the University are worth a visit if one is spending some time in Cambridge.

From the Old Elm turn into Mason Street and cross to Brattle Street. Just around the turn from Mason Street are the buildings of **St. John's Theological School** (Episcopalian). Turning to the right, on Brattle Street, you enter the old **Tory Row** of Provincial days. "This was then," says Bacon, "the exclusive quarter of the town, as it is now one of the most attractive parts of the city. Loyalists owned and occupied almost every estate bordering on this street between Brattle Square, where it begins, and Mount Auburn. Their estates were expansive and elegant, with gardens and orchards, extending to the river. There were seven families of them connected by relationship, and they composed a 'select social circle to which few others were admitted.'" When the Revolution broke out all of the occupants of the Row became refugees and their mansions were confiscated by the Provincial Government. Of these mansions, two or three, besides the Longfellow and Lowell houses, yet remain. The first is the Gen-

ENTRANCE TO MT. AUBURN CEMETERY.

eral William Brattle house, near Brattle Square, now occupied by the Social Union.

On the corner of Hawthorne Street is the **Henry Vassall House,** built early in the eighteenth century. Across the way is the stately Colonel John Vassall House, headquarters of Washington while in Cambridge; after the war for a while the dwelling of Nathaniel Tracy, from Newburyport; then occupied by Thomas Russell; then the dwelling of Andrew Cragie, who maintained it magnificently; in later periods lived in by Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Joseph Worcester, the lexicographer; and from 1835 to the death of the poet, the **home of Longfellow.** The public ground which the mansion-house faces, was reserved through the efforts of the Longfellow Memorial Association. Over and beyond a view of the marshes and the river, which the poet has celebrated, with the Longfellow Park on the Brighton side of the stream, given by Longfellow and others, in 1870, to Harvard, to be developed into an ornamental pleasure-ground.

The next house in the "Row" was the **Richard Lechmere house,** occupied at the outbreak of the war by Jonathan Sewall, attorney-general of the Province. This house stood first on

Sparks Street, but it was moved in later years to its present site. It was occupied by General Riedesel and his wife, after the surrender of Burgoyne.

The second house from the corner of Appleton Street is the **Judge Joseph Lee house,** one of the oldest houses in Cambridge. It is believed to have been built before the days of Charles II. The end of Tory Row is reached at Elmwood Avenue, where our interest centres in **Elmwood,** the old mansion-house, built in 1760 or thereabouts, by Thomas Oliver, the royal lieutenant-governor of 1774, and for many years the **home of the Lowell family.** It was here that James Russel was born, and here he died.

Continuing along Brattle Street, we reach **Mount Auburn Cemetery,** interesting not only because of the great dead who are resting here, but also because of its location, environment and natural beauty. It is impossible to think of Cambridge and Harvard without having Mount Auburn also in view, and at least a part of the day assigned to Cambridge and its attractions should be kept for this quiet spot. The entrance is at the junction of Mount Auburn and Brattle Streets, Watertown. The grounds contain over thirty miles of avenues and paths, and half a day would be too short a time to visit the most distinguished among its thousands of graves. The grounds are beautified by many trees, flowers and shrubs, and costly sculptures and statuary are to be seen on all hands. Passing through the Egyptian entrance gate a short distance a turn to the left leads to the Longfellow sarcophagus, on Indian Ridge Path, and close at hand is the tomb of Motley. The grave of Oliver W. Holmes is just beyond, on Lime Avenue, and on Fountain Avenue, at the base of Indian Ridge, under tall pines is the grave of James Russel Lowell. To the right of the gate a curving main avenue leads past the Ball Hughes's bronze statue of Nathaniel Bowditch to the **mortuary chapel,** in which are the marble statues designed to represent the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, the Republic, and Law; the first, a sitting figure of John Winthrop, by Horatio Greenough; the second, a standing figure of James Otis, by Thomas Crawford; the third, John Adams, by Randolph Rogers; the fourth, Judge Joseph Story, by his son, William W.

Story. In front of the chapel, beyond, is the granite Sphinx, by Martin Milmore, which commemorates the dead of the Civil War, with this inscription:

> "American Union preserved
> American slavery destroyed
> By the uprising of a great people
> By the blood of fallen heroes."

A short distance from the chapel to the right, on Menoza Path, is the grave of the "Good Bishop," Phillips Brooks. On Spruce Avenue Anson Burlingame and Dr. Thomas G. Morton, the discoverer of ether, are buried. On Walnut Avenue may be found the graves of Rufus Choate and N. P. Willis. On Greenbriar Path is William Ellery Channing's grave. On Sweetbriar Path are the graves of Josiah Quincy and John G. Palfrey. In the neighborhood of the tower, is the monument to Margaret Fuller. The grave of Agassiz, on Bellwort Avenue, marked by a granite boulder from the glacier of the Aar in Switzerland; the graves of Charles Sumner, on Arethusa Path, leading from Walnut Avenue; of Edwin Booth, on Anemone Path; of Charlotte Cushman, on Palm Avenue; of Edward Everett, on Magnolia Avenue, are each of interest to many who visit Mount Auburn.

The cemetery may be reached by the Fitchburg Division of the Boston and Main System (Watertown Branch), from the North Union Station, and by trolley via Harvard Square.

Fresh Pond is another pleasant spot which is close to Mount Auburn. It is a part of the Metropolitan Park System. The Pond is encircled by a beautiful driveway, three miles in length.

THE HARBOR AND BEACHES.

The irregular shores converging from Cape Ann on the northeast and from Cape Cod on the southeast toward Boston, washed by the waters of the island-strewn bay, constitute an almost unbroken chain of summer resorts in either direction. The public park authorities, not content with providing a harbor playground and bathing beach and a large marine park for the city, have secured great sweeps of beach along the shores and have made them pleasure places where no undesirable features may intrude. It has been asserted that no city in the world, with the exception of Venice, has made as good use of the facilities offered for recreation upon harbor waters as Boston. The islands of the bay are, with few exceptions, owned by the city, state, and national governments. Seventy-five of these islands dot the bay, and the steamers which ply between the city and outlying points move in and out among them in a way which adds much to the interest of those standing upon their decks. Rocky shores, sandy beaches, green islands, grim fortresses, picturesque cottages, all these help to form the panorama of Boston Harbor.

THE NORTH SHORE.

Winthrop, nearest to the city of all the North Shore resorts, is reached in a few minutes by the Winthrop branch of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad ferry station at 350 Atlantic Avenue, foot of High Street. Many of Boston's business men have their summer homes in this convenient place. Its principal attractions are the fine ocean views, especially the one from Great Head—the high bluff at the southern extremity of the peninsula—and **the beach** which is a part of the Metropolitan Park System. The United States government has powerful batteries on the heights and at Grovers Cliff. These batteries command the entrance to the bay.

SHIPPING AT T WHARF.

Revere Beach, "The new American Brighton," is a gently sloping sandy beach offering unexcelled opportunities for bathing and an inspiring view of the open sea. The beach is nearly three miles long and terminates at the north in Point of Pines—a resort with fine hotels. This magnificent stretch of shore is controlled by the Metropolitan Park Commission. Along the crest of the beach is a driveway, with bordering promenades where thousands may enjoy cool breezes and the ocean view, without the discomforts of overcrowding. Shelters, bath-houses for surf-bathing, a bicycle storage shed, and a police station occupy convenient points. Dressing rooms to the number of 1,700 are provided, and over 7,000 men and women have used them in one day. There is little doubt that this is one of the most popular of the sea shore resorts of Massachusetts. Revere Beach is most directly reached by the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, ferry station at 350 Atlantic Avenue, foot of High Street.

Nahant, a rocky promontory almost surrounded by water, tied to the main land at Lynn by a narrow string of beach, is the oldest of the North Shore resorts. It may be reached by trolley, via the Lynn and Boston cars starting from Scollay Square; by the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad; or, most directly, by steamers of the Bass Point Line from Lincoln Wharf, Atlantic Avenue. After leaving the wharf, these steamers afford a view at the left, of the navy yard and the East Boston steamship docks, and, passing between Governor's Island on the right and Apple Island on the left, enter the narrow channel known as Shirley

PHOTO BY COOLIDGE.

A GLIMPSE OF BOSTON HARBOR.

REVERI

Gut, between Deer Island and Point Shirley. Now at the left may be seen Winthrop and Revere Beaches and Point of Pines. The steamers land passengers at Bass Point, Nahant, a popular excursion resort. The pleasant part of Nahant, however, is at the eastern extremity of the peninsula. The walk around the cliffs affords the best opportunity to enjoy the beauties of Nahant. On the extreme point the **cliff path** passes through the grounds of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, from whence can be seen the white line of Nahant Beach.

A very pleasant little excursion may be had by taking one of the numerous coaches from Nahant over to Lynn and returning to Boston via the Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, which passes through Point of Pines, Revere Beach, etc.

EACH.

Beyond Nahant are Swampscott, with its beautiful beaches; Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, Manchester, Magnolia and Gloucester. **Salem Willows** may be reached by steamer direct from Boston. Here a fine fish dinner may be had at one of the numerous restaurants. A direct line of steamers also runs between Boston and Gloucester.

THE SOUTH SHORE.

The steamers for the principal South Shore resorts leave Rowe's Wharf, 340 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, and follow the main ship channel as far as George's island and then diverge to the right for Hull, Nantasket, and Hingham; they afford an excellent opportunity to see the harbor. As the steamer leaves the wharf, the docks of East

Boston are on the left and on the right appear in succession, the freight terminals, elevators and factories of South Boston, then Marine Park and Castle Island. On Castle Island is **Fort Independence,** erected in 1705 and still owned and used by the United States, though it is worthless as a fort. Across the channel from Castle Island, on the left of the steamer, is **Governor's Island,** which was granted to Governor Winthrop in 1632 and remained in possession of the Winthrop family until 1808, when it was purchased by the United States Government. Fort Winthrop, on this island, and Fort Independence, are now used by the government as supply depots, for modern long-range guns render them practically useless as defences for the city. Beyond Governor's Island may be seen **Deer Island** with the House of Industry, Girls' Reformatory, Truant School, etc. These are all city institutions.

The broad channel through which the vessel is now passing is called President Roads. On the right, beyond Castle Island, may be seen **Thompson's Island,** on which is the farm school, and just south of this **Spectacle Island,** occupied by factories. Now the steamer enters a narrow channel passing **Long Island,** which has a light house and sea wall and a government battery. Here is also a home for female paupers. On **Nix's Mate,** a low rocky

BOSTON LIGHT.

island, just south of Long Island is a beacon built many years ago to warn approaching vessels of the dangerous shoals in the harbor. It is said that pirates were hanged here when it was an island of several acres. Most of the island has been washed away, in fulfillment—so the legend goes—of a prophecy made by the mate who was hanged here for the murder of his captain, that, as proof of his innocence the island would gradually disappear. The steamer passes between Long Island and **Gallop's Island**—on the latter are the hospital buildings of the quarantine station—and then between Rainsford's Island, on the right, and George's Island, on the left. **Rainsford's Island** is occupied by the buildings of the City Almshouse. **George's Island,** on which Fort Warren is built, commands the main ship channel and the approach to the harbor. During the Civil War thousands of Confederate prisoners were confined here. The fort, built in 1833, has a heavy armament and modern defenses, which would render it a real protection to the city in case of an attempted invasion. It has a strong torpedo armament.

To the east and northeast of George's Island, further down the harbor are other islands. Just north of the main ship channel, at the entrance to the harbor, is **Brewster's Island,** on which is Boston Light. Bug Light is at the end of a long sandy spit stretch-

HULL, FROM PADDOCKS LANDING.

ing west from Great Brewster. Beyond Fort Warren the steamer is soon at Pemberton's Landing, in the town of Hull.

Hull, of which Nantasket forms a part, is now a busy summer resort with hotels, cottages, and yacht clubs. On Telegraph Hill, which has been seen from the steamer, are the remains of a fort planned by Lafayette and also a United States government battery. From Point Allerton there is a fine view of the harbor and ocean. From Hull the steamer follows an inland channel to Nantasket Beach, though many prefer to leave the steamer at Hull and proceed to Nantasket by trolley.

Nantasket Beach is about four miles long. It is one of the finest beaches on the Atlantic coast. The shore on the seaward side offers unexcelled opportunities for bathing, while its inland side is a fine place for boating. Nantasket Beach is a long sandy tongue of land projecting northward from the mainland of the South Shore. The Metropolitan Park Commissioners have secured the greater part of this beach and adjoining lands and is doing here what it has done for Revere Beach. Jerusalem Road, one of the famous roads of New England, is also to be taken as a boulevard by this Commission.

The Nantasket Steamboat Company sells tickets from Boston to Pemberton and thence to Nantasket via boat or by the "third rail." This latter route affords the stranger a much better chance to see the cottages and other attractions along the beach. If one so desires, he may continue on the "third rail" system until Braintree is reached and return to Boston via the N. Y., N. H. and H. Railway, or by trolley through Quincy and Neponset.

Just across the inner bay from Nantasket and reached by steamer, lies **Crow Point,** formerly known as Downer's Landing. The shore is lined with many summer cottages and the drives from this point are very picturesque and beautiful.

At the head of the harbor is **Hingham,** a quaint old town with many pleasant drives and fine views. From Prospect Hill one of the grandest and most comprehensive panoramas stretches out on every hand, embracing shore and headlands, harbor and shipping. The old meeting house, undoubtedly the oldest in New England, and still occupied by the First Society, was built in or about 1660. It is a two-story edifice, with a pyramidal roof, from the centre of which rises a grotesque belfry and spire.

PILGRIM HALL, PLYMOUTH.

All of the towns and landings on the South Shore thus far mentioned may be reached by trolley and also by the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railway. South of Nantasket, on the mainland is **Cohasset;** it may be reached from Nantasket by carriage drive over the Jerusalem Road. It is reached from Boston by the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railway. Off Cohasset's rocky shore is the famous Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, which was built in 1860 to replace one destroyed by a storm in 1851. **Scituate** is close to Cohasset, and like the latter is reached by the Jerusalem Road and the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railway. A few miles beyond we come to **Marshfield,** the town where Daniel Webster had his summer home; it is a quiet shore town, enjoyable for its fishing, hunting and yachting.

COLE'S BLACKSMITH SHOP, PLYMOUTH,
Built in 1686.

Duxbury, once the home of John Alden, Elder Brewster, and Captain Miles Standish, is one of the oldest towns of the Plymouth Colony. On Captain's Hill stands the round-stone tower, erected as a memorial to Miles Standish, whose home was close to the hill.

Plymouth is reached by a steamer which makes a round trip daily from Boston, passing out of Boston Harbor and along the South Shore.

WILLIAM HARLOW HOUSE, PLYMOUTH.

It may also be reached by trolley via Whitman or Brockton and by Plymouth division of N. Y., N. H. & H. Railway. Those who read these pages will need no historical sketch of Plymouth. A picture of its early days is indelibly fixed in the mind of every boy and girl who studies the history of this country. Of its attractions as a summer resort much might be said, and in this aspect it is already known to thousands who have enjoyed its healthful climate, charming views, its woods and hills. The first object for which the visitor will ask would naturally be **Plymouth Rock,** upon which the disembarking Pilgrims stepped. Carefully protected by a stone canopy, it will remain through coming ages, a shrine to which loyal Americans will turn with reverent interest. The most conspicuous object in the town is the **National Monument,** erected through the efforts of the Pilgrim Society. A statue symbolizing "Faith," 36 feet in height, a gift of Hon. Oliver Ames, stands with uplifted arm upon a pedestal 45 feet high. On each corner of the pedestal is a seated statue emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims desired to found their government. The first, "Morality," was the gift of Massachusetts. The bas-relief representing the embarkation at Delftshaven was given by Connecticut. The statue of "Education," and the bas-relief "Signing the Compact," were gifts of Hon. Roland Mather, of Hartford. The statues representing "Liberty" and "Law" were the offering of the United States Government. Two remaining bas-reliefs represent "The Landing of the Pilgrims," and the "First Treaty with the Indians." The Monument grounds are on Cushman Street. They afford fine views of the harbor and surrounding landscape. In **Pilgrim Hall,** on Court Street, is a collection of pictures, furniture, documents, and many other objects to delight the soul of the antiquarian. The large paintings on the walls of the museum represent scenes in Pilgrim history.

Burial Hill is one of the most sightly places in the town. Here was erected the rude fort which served as a meeting-house, where the colonists, armed and ready for any emergency, met to worship. In the old burying ground are the graves of Governor Bradford and many other Pilgrims. At the foot of the hill is the **Court House,** where the visitor may view the will of Miles Standish and many other interesting documents. It was on

Cole's Hill that the colonists who died during that terrible first winter were buried.

On Clark's Island, in the harbor, an exploring party from the Mayflower spent Sunday and worshipped on the day before the landing. A boulder on the island, called **Pulpit Rock,** bears these words:

"On the Sabboth Day wee rested."

Tourists who are fond of the water will find the trip to **Provincetown** a very delightful one, as it affords one about eight hours on the water, the boat sailing directly across Massachusetts Bay, and being at times nearly out of sight of land.

Passengers are allowed an hour or two to stroll around the quaint Cape Cod town. During the summer months the boat leaves daily from the wharf of the Bay Line on Atlantic Avenue.

TROLLEY TRIPS FROM THE HUB.

A much larger book than this might be filled with suggestions for those who would see even half of the interesting places lying within reach of the trolley systems which cover Eastern Massachusetts with their network. There is little doubt that the city of Boston offers greater attractions in the way of trolley rides than any other city in this country.

The trolley lines within the city, and the elevated road are under one management, and the whole service is known as the Boston Elevated Railway System. Through its various connections with the northeast, it is possible to reach the resorts of the North Shore, and of the New Hampshire and Maine coasts, to the north and northwest, to explore Northern Massachusetts and the Granite State; to the west, to penetrate to the very heart of the Commonwealth; on the southwest, to reach as far as Providence, Fall River and Newport; and, finally, the lines to the south and southeast lead to the resorts of the "South Shore" and Cape Cod.

The district which is known as **Metropolitan Boston** lies within the bounds of a twelve-mile radius from the State House. It includes within its limits thirty-eight towns and cities, Boston Bay and its seventy-five islands; some of the finest beaches on the coast; the great Blue Hills forest; the Stony Brook woods; the lovely chain of public parkways and parks of Boston; the rich preserve of the Middlesex Fells; Lynn Woods, one of the largest public domains belonging to any city in the United States, and the basins of the Mystic, Charles and Neponset rivers. It is proposed here to indicate some trips in which the point farthest from Boston would come within the scope of a day's excursion from the city. Not all of the places mentioned in these routes could be visited in one day, but the leading attractions of

each are given, and the visitor may choose that which appeals to him.

I. ALONG THE NORTH SHORE TO CAPE ANN.

Our first route begins in Scollay Square, where we take a Boston and Lynn car, and stretches away to the northeast towards old Cape Ann. It includes Chelsea, Revere, Lynn, Nahant, Swampscott, Marblehead, Salem, Peabody, Danvers, Beverly and Gloucester.

The car soon reaches **Chelsea,** once called Winnisimmet, which formerly included Revere and Winthrop. It was made part of Boston in 1634, set off as a separate town under its present name in 1739, and organized as a city in 1837. The greater part of the town was once owned by Richard Bellingham, later governor of the Colony. The ferry between Boston and Chelsea, touching at Charlestown, was the first ferry in New England, having been established in 1631. The city now has a population of about 34,000. Chelsea may be reached from Boston by ferry from the foot of Hanover Street, or by trolley through Charlestown, crossing both the Charles and Mystic Rivers. A Broadway car runs nearly the entire length of the city and close to Powder Horn Hill, two hundred and twenty feet high, from which a wide view of city and ocean may be obtained. Aside from this hill, the summit of which is occupied by the **Soldiers' Home,** where between 300 and 400 veterans of the Civil War find a comfortable retreat, the principal point of interest is the **United States Naval Hospital,** built in 1827, and situated in a pleasant park of seventy-five acres overlooking the Mystic River.

From Chelsea the car runs along Broadway with a connecting line on the left to Malden, and one on the right to Revere Beach. (See "The Harbor and Beaches.") The main line stretches across great salt marshes and inlets of the bay, from which extended views of the water may be enjoyed, over the Saugus River drawbridge to Lynn.

Lynn is the centre of several important electric railways, and from here pleasant trips may be taken in many directions. Lynn of to-day is a city of factories, but it is old enough to be classed with the antiquities, for under its old name, Saugus, it was settled in 1637. One should not leave Lynn without seeing the

Soldiers' Monument on **The Common,** the **Old Hawthorne house,** now used as a hospital, and the old burying-grounds. "To-day," says Miss Abbott, "the world at large knows less of the glories of Lynn's environs than of her latest achievement in shoes. The ocean breaks on her curving line of coast. The lawns of beautiful homes almost touch the blue sea along Ocean Street. Lynn has invaluable possessions for coming centuries in her beach reservation—Lynn Beach—between Washington and Nahant Streets, and in Lynn Woods are the largest pleasure grounds owned by any city in the country, in proportion to population." **Lynn Woods** is a little west of the city, and it is reached by trolley. (See page 59.) Connections may be made to Wakefield, Reading and Lowell, over the same route without change of cars. **Nahant Beach** is reached by a short trip by trolley from Central Square, or the railway station. (See "The Harbor and Beaches.")

Swampscott is reached by a line running along the shore from Lynn. After leaving Central Square, Lynn, the tracks enter the highway on Broad and Lewis Streets. On the left a beautiful farming country discloses restful views, with glimpses of Paradise Road winding through the woodland. On the right the eye is charmed by sandy beaches, bold rocks, and the blue waters of the sea.

A mile beyond Swampscott, after passing Beach Bluff and Clifton Heights, the car enters quaint **Marblehead,** older than Boston or Salem, and here there is much to make one tarry. Every nook and corner has its history, and the gray wharves, the winding, narrow streets with the houses standing cornerwise, the old-fashioned gardens, all possess a fascination which is well-nigh irresistible. You must not fail to visit the **Burying Hill.** Here, while strolling under the twisted old trees, pausing now and then to read an epitaph on some weather-beaten slate, you may gaze across the dismantled fort to the shimmering, sail-dotted waters of the bay. Then there are **St. Michael's Church,** the **Town House,** built in 1727; the **Fountain Inn;** the **Agnes Surriage Well,** all these are objects of interest. The homestead of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is still standing. Near the road to Marblehead

Neck is **Cow Fort,** one of the Revolutionary defences, and near the Lynn and Boston car houses is the site of an old Indian fort.

Salem is reached directly from Lynn by a Lynn and Salem car, which runs through upper Swampscott, or, better still, from Marblehead one may take a cross line to the "witch city." Leaving Lynn by the Boston and Lynn, the car passes along Lafayette Street, South Salem, through a section of beautiful homes to the terminus near Salem City Hall. How many claims to distinction this town can boast. To write of them all would require many pages. The Indian name of Naumkeag was changed to Salem when the English settlement was made here in 1628. The promise of peace implied in her name was not fulfilled during many years of her history. Do we not first think of Salem as the place where witches and Quakers were persecuted? In later years began that commercial activity which is her proudest title to fame. Her merchant ships were the first to float our flag in Russian ports, in Calcutta, Australia, Madagascar and Bombay. The fine old mansions of Provincial and Federal architecture still speak of the wealth and power of her sea merchants. "From Salem Common, or Washington Square, near Union Street, lines drawn to three points of the compass will touch the birthplaces of Hawthorne, Prescott, the historian, and Bowditch, the navigator. The battle of the Chesapeake and Shannon was fought off Salem shore and was witnessed by many from the near by hills." The places which should be seen are the **Roger Williams house,** on the corner of North and Essex Streets; the Shattuck house, 317 Essex Street; the Pickering house, 18 Broad Street, built in 1649; the house at 138 Federal Street, visited by Lafayette in 1784, and by Washington in 1789; **Hawthorne's birthplace,** 21 Union Street; the **House of the Seven Gables,** 64 Turner Street; East India Marine Hall; the **Essex Institute;** the Salem Atheneum; **Salem Town Hall;** the Charter Street Burying-Ground; the **Roger Williams Church,** in the rear of the Atheneum, said to be the first church building erected in America; and **Gallows Hill,** at the head of Hanson Street, where those accused of witchcraft were executed.

From Salem a side trip may be made to Peabody and Danvers.

Although **Peabody** is the seat of morocco and other industries, it has preserved much of the charm of the olden time. In the square stands the monument in memory of the valiant minutemen. Near by is the site of the Bell Tavern and the ancient cemetery, and just beyond is the fine **library,** which Peabody owes to her distinguished son, the philanthrophist and London banker, George Peabody. The portrait presented to Mr. Peabody by Queen Victoria is to be seen at the library, as well as the medal presented to him by Congress on account of his munificent gift of nearly two million dollars for the advancement of education in the South.

Danvers, on the same line, beyond Peabody, was known of old as Salem Village. Those were the days when witches haunted this region of beautiful hills and dales, brooks and rivers. Danvers will show you the Rebecca Nurse Homestead, and, near by the monument erected in her memory, as one of the victims with Giles Cory, John Proctor, Rev. Mr. Burroughs and others who suffered death on Witch Hill; the ancient homestead of the Putnams, where General Israel Putnam was born, with the chamber containing the original furniture; the Governor Endicott house; Oak Knoll, the favorite home of Whittier; and Ferncroft Inn, the old Nicholls homestead.

From Salem to **Beverly** the road leads over the Essex Bridge, from which beautiful views east and west may be had. The old **First Parish Church,** with a Paul Revere bell and an ancient clock, dating from 1770; the Historical Society occupying the **mansion of John Cabot,** dating from 1779, and the ancient burying-grounds are each worth a visit. The section known as **Beverly Farms** is filled with beautiful summer homes, and among these is the one where Doctor Oliver W. Holmes passed his summers.

Gloucester, settled in 1633, has ever been a famous fishing town. In reaching it the car passes over Squam River, which, at high tide, makes Cape Ann an island. On the right, Rocky Neck, Ten-Pound Island, and Eastern Point, with their lighthouses, are seen. The street railroad station is in the heart of the city, and from it car lines run north and south around the cape. A line **runs** from the station to Rocky Neck, **East Gloucester,** and an-

other to **Long Beach,** both popular resorts, with sea bathing.

Continuing beyond Gloucester the car, running through a region of charming views, passes **Baitut Hill,** where a magnificent view of old Ocean is to be had. It takes in all the northern part of Massachusetts Bay. Descending the hill Cape Pond Grove, with fine grounds, is to be seen on the right, and now the car enters **Rockport,** climbing up streets with quaint old houses, interspersed with modern summer cottages. Having passed through the business section of the town, the car soon brings you to **Pigeon Cove** and along the cliffs overlooking the sea. The Cape Ann granite quarries are passed on the left. Pigeon Hill, at the end of the car line, is 200 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit, the coast line of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and part of Maine, the Isles of Shoals, the mountains of Maine, and the South Shore are spread out before you.

II. THROUGH THE BEAUTIFUL MYSTIC VALLEY.

A delightful trip may be arranged by combining the two routes which lead through the Mystic Valley. Taking a Medford car at Scollay Square or Union Station, the first route is through Charlestown and Medford to Winchester. From Winchester the return is made by way of Arlington and Cambridge to the Subway stations. The order of these trips may, of course, be reversed, according to convenience. Assuming that the order suggested is adopted, the car passes through Charlestown over **Winter Hill.** At the top of the hill the old Medford road, now Main Street, diverges to the right, and just here, on the right side, a stone tablet bears this interesting inscription:

Paul Revere
Rode over this road in his
Midnight ride
to Lexington and Concord
April 18, 1775.

Site of the "Winter Hill Fort."
A stronghold built by
the American forces
while besieging Boston
1775-6.

From the summit, Main Street descends rapidly, and at the right a fine view of the Mystic and its meadows is disclosed. After passing Tufts Square, at the foot of the hill, we may catch a glimpse, on the left, of the Old Powder House, upon which Gage's soldiers made their raid, and a full view of the **Tufts College** buildings. On the right we pass the Mystic Park racing track, and the Mystic House, and, ascending a slight elevation, enter the outskirts of the thickly settled portions of the suburban city.

Medford lies along the valley of the Mystic, and on the rising ground beyond, between College Hill, on the north, and the Middlesex Fells highlands, on the south. It is subdivided into Old Medford, West Medford, Medford Hillside, and East Medford, the latter including Glenwood and Wellington. It was founded in 1630, and became a city in 1892. From early times down to 1873 it was a great ship-building place, but the pleasure craft on the river to-day bear little resemblance to the swift clippers which made the Medford yards famous. Medford rum has been manufactured here since 1735. Medford offers many pleasant walks, some leading through shaded streets marked now and then by quaint old buildings, and others, winding along the river, affording pleasant views of the stream coursing through the outspreading marshes, with the town rising above them. The "sights" of Medford may be summed up about as follows: The **Royall mansion house,** dating from 1738, now used as a museum, and well worth a visit, is one of the best examples of pure colonial architecture in the country; the **Thatcher Magoun house,** built by the first of the Mystic shipbuilders and now occupied by the Public Library; the old **Garrison house** in Pasture Hill lane, the third house in the plantation, built before 1640 by Major Jonathan Wade, and used as a fort, the stout brick walls of the older part pierced by port-holes; the **ancient burying-ground;** the **Craddock house,** believed to be the oldest house in the country now standing, built in 1634, and designed as a refuge and defense as well as dwelling; and the ancient **Town Hall.**

At Medford Square a change is made to the Winchester car, and now the route lies through a region of fine farms to **Winchester,** which a tablet on the clock tower of its town-house in-

forms us was "Waterfield, 1638—Charlestown Village, 1640—Winchester, 1850." The town is charmingly situated, and among its landscape features may be noted the pleasant elevations above the valley, the lake-like Upper Mystic Pond, Wedge Pond and Winter Pond, the Aberjona River, joining the Upper Mystic, tree-lined roads, and shady groves. The town forms the gateway to Middlesex Fells. (See page 60.) It is attractively built, and among its modern homes some old-fashioned family dwellings are seen.

THE COMMON, LEXINGTON.

From Winchester a line runs north up the valley to **Woburn**, settled in 1630. This is another town blessed with historic traditions and associations. It is famed as the birthplace of Benjamin Thompson, afterward Sir Benjamin, and later Count Rumford. In its public library and art gallery, known as the Winn Memorial, it possesses one of the best specimens of the architect Richardson's work, and it has a number of historic houses. Woburn is locally divided into six sections: The Centre, Cummingsville, North Woburn, Mishawum, Walnut Hill, and Montvale.

The Arlington car for the return trip is taken in Winchester, and, on its way to the former place, passes to the right of the beautiful Mystic Lakes, seen as the car leaves Winchester.

Arlington occupies a broad valley and picturesque hill slopes Its loftiest hill, **Arlington Heights,** commands a widely extended view; and Turkey Hill, the second in height, lies on the north

side. Its jewel is Spy Pond, one of the loveliest pieces of water in a region of pleasant ponds.

From Arlington, the car passes along Massachusetts Avenue, through North Cambridge and Cambridge, passing Harvard Square, with the college buildings on the left, and back to the city over Harvard Bridge.

III. CONCORD WAY.

For this route to the northwest an Arlington car may be taken at Park Square, running over Harvard Bridge and through Cambridge; or a car for the same point may be taken at Bowdoin Square. The latter runs through the west end of Boston, past the Charlesbank reservation over the West Boston Bridge to Cambridge. Massachusetts Avenue is followed past the City Hall to Harvard Square. As the car leaves Harvard Square the First Church, with the old burying-ground, is on the left, and beyond are Christ Church and The Common. (See page 48.) Forty-five minutes after leaving Boston the car should enter Arlington. At Arlington Heights a change is made to the Lexington and Boston Street Railway car. This car runs through East Lexington to Lexington, an hour and ten minutes from Boston, where the tourist's interest centres about the "Green."

To-day **Lexington** has many modern suburban homes, though it is still, to a great extent, an agricultural community. Several large milk farms and vegetable gardens, and two or three stock farms are to be found on the outskirts of the village. It is said that within the nineteen square miles of its area are over sixty miles of pleasant roads. The central village, of which the renowned "Green" is the centre, occupies a plain two hundred and fifty feet above the sea, surrounded, with the exception of the northern and southeastern sides, by lovely hills. Of the latter, Granny's Hill, the loftiest, commands the most extensive view; but pretty sweeps of landscape are to be enjoyed from all of them. The numerous historic spots, buildings and monuments are marked, and those about the "Green," or **Lexington Common,** as it is officially known, may be seen in a few minutes. The tablets give about all the history which is neces-

sary for our enjoyment of the trip. First to claim our attention is the **Buckman Tavern** with its simple story:

Built 1690. Known
as the
Buckman Tavern
A rendezvous of the
Minute Men.
A mark for British bullets
April 19, 1775.

Near the upper corner of the "Green" is the boulder which tells us that here was the

Line of the Minute Men
April 19, 1775.
"Stand your ground
Don't fire unless fired upon
But if they mean to have a war
Let it begin here."
Captain Parker.

Just across the way is the

House of
Jonathan Harrington
who, wounded on the Common
April 19, 1775,
dragged himself to the door
and died at his wife's feet.

On the west side of the Green is the vine-clad monument; and, again, the inscription is the only comment needed:

Sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind ! ! !
The Freedom and Independence of America,
Sealed and defended with the Blood of her Sons.

This Monument is erected
By the inhabitants of Lexington,
under the Patronage & at the expense of
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
To the memory of their Fellow-Citizens,
Ensign Robert Munroe, and Messrs. Jonas Parker
Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Junr.,
Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington and John Brown
Of Lexington, and Asahel Porter, of Woburn,
Who fell on this Field, the First Victims to the
Sword of British Tyranny and Oppression,
On the morning of the ever memorable
Nineteth of April, An. Dom. 1775.
The Die was cast! ! !
The Blood of these Martyr's

In the cause of God & their country
Was the Cement of the Union of these States, then
Colonies, and gave the spring to the spirit, Firmness
And resolution of their Fellow-Citizens.
They rose as one Man to revenge their brethren's
Blood, and at the Point of the Sword, to assert &
Defend their native Rights.
They nobly dar'd to be free! !
The contest was long, bloody & affecting.
Righteous Heaven approved the solemn appeal,
Victory crowned their arms and
The Peace, Liberty, and Independence of the United
States of America, was their glorious Reward.

Just below this monument, on the opposite side of the street, a slant-roofed house has this story:

House of
Marrett and Nathan
Munroe
built 1729
a witness of the battle.

The last object on The Common to engage our attention is the stone pulpit on the site of the meeting-house, where the town's powder was stored on that April day when the redcoats came. Here is its record:

Site of the first three
meeting-houses of Lexington.
No. 1.
Built in 1692 when the town
was a precinct of Cambridge.
No. 2.
Built in 1713 on the
incorporation of Lexington.
No. 3.
Built in 1794.
Burned in 1846.
This spot is identified with
the town's history for 150 years.

The **old Burying-Ground** must claim our attention for a few minutes, and then we should give, at least, a half hour to the relics in **Memorial Hall** of the Town House. Over the arch at the entrance of the hall we read this inscription:

Lexington
consecrates this hall and its emblems
to the memory of the
founders and the sustainers of our free institutions.

Admission to this collection is free, and among the treasures are Major Pitcairn's pistols, captured on the day of the battle; the tongue of the bell which sounded the alarm when Paul Revere "rode into Lexington;" old flint-lock muskets, etc. In the Town Hall, above stairs, to which access can be had by asking in the Selectmen's Room, is Henry Sandham's spirited painting of the Battle of Lexington. Across the corridor is Library Hall, and the **Cary Public Library,** fostered by Mrs. Maria Cary.

The trip to Concord may now be resumed, though there are

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OLD NORTH BRIDGE, CONCORD.

still many sites marked by eloquent tablets for those who have time for a more extended stay. The route lies through Bedford, where may be seen Fitch's Tavern, and many old homesteads. It is interesting to know that the minute-men marched over the Old Bedford Road to Concord, joining the Bedford militia company, which had started from its captain's house on that road. At Concord they helped in the removal of stores to places of greater safety before the appearance of the king's troops; and joining in the pursuit of the British on the retreat, had part in the skirmish by Hardy's Hill, where their captain fell.

Concord, settled in the autumn of 1635, was the first inland town founded in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was made a shire town as early as 1692, and by the close of its first century it had become the important central town of the province. In pre-Revolutionary events it had a conspicuous part. The first of the county conventions to protest against the acts of Parliament and King was held here, in August, 1774. Here the Provincial Congress sat from March to April 15, 1775. The town was the principal place of deposit of the arms and military stores obtained by the Congress, and during the winter of 1774-75, the making of gun-carriages, firearms, musket balls, cartridges and military accoutrements was its chief industry. Two companies of minute-men were enlisted, and guards were regularly stationed to protect the military stores. In the Nineteenth-of-April fight, nearly two hundred townsmen were engaged, the roll including almost every Concord family-name of that time.

Emerson came to live here in 1834, and in subsequent years, Hawthorne, Margarent Fuller, Channing, the Alcotts, and others, while Thoreau was Concord born. The town covers a plain with skirting hills, and lies about the Sudbury, Assabet and Concord rivers. The principal elevations are Nashawtuk Hill, at the junction of the Sudbury and Assabet, and Punkatasset Hill in the north part, overlooking the Concord.

To see Concord satisfactorily one should take a carriage and drive to the various points of interest. Like Lexington, its tablets proclaim its story for the benefit of the passer-by. The homes of the literary folk, and the graves of some of them; Lake Walden; the Concord Museum of historical relics; and the many places connected in some way with the battle; the hillside burying-ground, with its clusters of gray stones—all these, and many more, will prove interesting and instructive.

The **Square** near the corner of Lowell Street may be taken as a starting point for a stroll which will include a large number of these points. The first thought is of **the Battle Ground,** and taking Monument Street at the right, we reach it within a short half-mile. The first street opening at the right leads to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where are the graves of Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, the Alcotts, and the Hoars. This street lies against the

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THE WAYSIDE INN, SUDBURY.

hill which was the minute-men's second post whence they retreated over the Old North Bridge to await reinforcements as Colonel Smith's troops entered the village. Soon after crossing the railroad track, "The old Manse" is seen at the left. From Monument Street an avenue of pines leads to the **North Bridge** and the Battle Ground. The Battle Monument at the approach to the bridge tells us that:

Here
on the 19th of April, 1775
was made the first forcible resistance to
British Aggression.
On the opposite bank stood the American militia,
here stood the invading army.
And on this spot the first of the enemy fell
in the War of the Revolution,
which gave Independence to these United States
In gratitude to God, and in the love of Freedom,
this monument was erected,
A. D. 1836.

Across the picturesque Battle Bridge is French's beatiful statue of the "**Minute-Man.**" Emerson's words are the inscription:

"By the rude bridge which spanned the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

On the rear face are the dates: "1775. Nineteenth of April, 1875." The statue was cast from the metal of ten pieces of brass cannon given to the town by Congress, and the pedestal is a block from the same boulder from which the Battle Monument came.

Returning to Monument Street the walk should be continued to Liberty Street, opening at the left, to the field where the Americans formed, and from which they marched toward the bridge. Liberty Street, further on, joins Estabrook Road, and at the junction turns to the left and curves southwesterly to Lowell Street, where it ends. In the bend, on the left side, is the old Major Buttrick house, and just beyond is **Battlelawn,** the

home of the Barret family. On a boulder in the grounds is a tablet giving an interesting bit of family history:

Battle Lawn.
April 19, 1775.
From this hill
Colonel James Barrett
commanding the Americans
gave the order to march to
the bridge, but not to fire
unless fired upon by the British.
Captain Nathan Barrett led
his company to defend the
bridge, pursued the British
to Charlestown, and though
wounded, captured Major Pitcairn's
horse, saddle and pistols
and returned home with his
trophies.

On the other side of the road is a tablet marking the mustering field:

On this Field
the Minute Men and Militia
formed before marching
down to the
Fight at the Bridge.

The return to the Square is by way of Lowell Street.

If a carriage has been taken, the drive should be extended to **Sudbury,** just south of Concord. Sudbury, too, has a monument commemorating three officers and twenty-six soldiers slain by Indians in 1676, and many Revolutionary soldiers lie in the old burying-ground. The **Wayside Inn,** immortalized by Longfellow, is its chief attraction for tourists. From 1683 to 1860 it was kept as a tavern. It has again been reopened as an inn, and with its quaint antique furnishings is a most interesting and comfortable place.

A direct line of stage coaches runs daily during the summer season between the Hotel Touraine, Boston, and the Wayside Inn, Sudbury.

IV. THROUGH BROOKLINE TO CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR.

Brookline, originally a part of Boston, went by the name of Muddy River Hamlet from the time of its settlement, in 1635,

to 1705, when it was incorporated as Brookline. It was earliest occupied for grazing farms by settlers in Boston who kept their "swine and other cattle" here in summer, "whilst corn is on the ground at Boston." Wedged into the territory of Boston, with the Brighton District along its northwestern boundary, the Back Bay District on the northeast, Roxbury and West Roxbury districts on the east and south, it has resisted all appeals to unite with the municipality, and it is probably the largest, and certainly, the wealthiest town in the country which still retains a primitive township organization. To-day Brookline is noted for its wealth, its schools, its numerous extensive estates, its fine landscapes and its pleasant woods. Brookline has about 20,000 inhabitants, and a tax list of $70,000,000. Though the rate of taxation is low, it raises and expends about $1,000,000 a year for town purposes. To enjoy the beauties of Brookline one should have a carriage and drive to the different points of interest.

For the trolley trip, take the Reservoir-Coolidge Corner car at the Park Street Subway station, or at Copley Square. Upon leaving the Subway, the car passes the Public Garden. Glimpses of the Sumner Statue and the shrub-embowered pond are to be had on the right. Now the run is along Boylston Street, with its interesting shops. At Berkeley Street, on the left, is the Young Men's Christian Association building, and on the right the Boston Museum of Natural History, and the buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Opposite the latter is the Hotel Brunswick. And now Copley Square, the artistic and literary centre of Boston is passed, with Trinity Church, the Museum of Fine Arts, and the Public Library, on the left, and the new Old South Church on the right. Beyond the Library is the Harvard Medical School, and, opposite, on the corner of Exeter Street, the Hotel Lenox. Now the route is along Boylston to Massachusetts Avenue, which is followed westward, across Commonwealth Avenue, where, at the left, may be seen a bit of the Back Bay Fens and the statue of Leif Erickson, and, on the right, beyond the vista of boulevard and garden, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, towering from its height on The Common. At Beacon Street another turn is made, and, looking northward, is a charming view down Beacon Street, capped this time

THE BROOKLINE BOULEVARD.

by the golden dome which it seems hard to miss from any part of the city. There is also another glimpse of the Fens, and of the Charlesgate Hotel and the Harvard Bridge.

Speeding along the broad **boulevard** with its bridle path on the right, and two wide driveways, one passes many beautiful homes, and, beyond Coolidge Corner, Corey Hill is seen on the right. Among the buildings one is sure to notice, are the castle-like apartment-houses known as Beaconsfield Terraces, and a gray turretted house—the Jordan mansion. As the car runs up the hill to the right, a fine view is had of the **Chestnut Hill Reservoir** and the pumping station of the Boston Waterworks. The reservoir has 125 acres of water surface, and holds about 730 millions of gallons, but is replenished constantly from sources of supply farther away. The boulevard surrounding the reservoir makes a beautiful drive. Chestnut Hill has many fine residences, and on its northern slopes are many fine estates.

It pays one to leave the car at Beacon Circle, and, walking to the left past the pumping station, to follow the **driveway** around the reservoir to Commonwealth Avenue. From here the view is charming, and the walk should be continued westward via Foster Street to Washington Street, where a car may be taken for the return.

If, however, one does not leave the car for the walk around the reservoir the ride is continued to Newton. From this point two routes back to Boston are available. The first is via Beacon and Washington Streets to Brookline village, where the cars pass the Brookline Public Library, the Town Hall, the Court House, and the older business portion of the town. Crossing the Fenway the House of the Good Shepherd is on the left, and the city is entered via Huntington Avenue. At Gainsborough Street is the Children's Hospital, and further south the building of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. The car runs through Copley Square again and follows Boylston Street to the Subway.

The second route from the Newton line runs via Commonwealth Avenue, past the links of the Kenilworth Golf Club, and later those of the Allston Golf Club, through Beacon Street and back to the Subway by the route taken on the outward journey.

V. THROUGH THE NEWTONS TO NORUMBEGA PARK AND WALTHAM.

For this trip cars marked Newton may be taken at any of the Subway stations. **Newton,** one of the largest suburban municipalities in the neighborhood of Boston, has acquired the sobriquet of the "Garden City," because of its natural beauties. It spreads over hills and valleys and the Charles River winds around and about it, adding to its fairness. The history of Newton may be briefly told: It was set off from Cambridge in 1688, and constituted, with the Brighton District, the territory of the Newe Towne beyond the stockade, on the south side of the Charles River. The town became a city in 1873. The city is divided into fourteen distinct villages: Newton, Chestnut Hill, Newtonville, Nonantum (or North Village), West Newton, Auburndale, Riverside, Waban, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls, Newton Highlands, Eliot, Newton Centre, and Oak Hill. The Boston and Albany main line passes through the city; the Newton Circuit (branch of the B. and A.), with fourteen stations, traverses three sides; southern portions are touched by the Midland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and electric lines pass through its territory, from village to village, and to adjoining places. The Hem-

NORUMBEGA TOWER.

PHOTO BY C. B. WEBSTER.

ECHO BRIDGE, NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

lock Gorge Reservation, of the Metropolitan Parks System, is in Newton Upper Falls. **Echo Bridge,** which carries the aqueduct of the Cochituate Water System, has a span of nearly 150 feet across a rocky gorge through the Charles River ranges.

Norumbega Park is reached via the Newton cars. It has an attractive "zoo," a deer park, restaurant, electric fountain, rustic theatre, etc. Thousands are drawn to it in the summer, because of the delightful trolley ride, as well as the attractions of the place. Norumbega Tower, erected by Professor Horsford to commemorate the settlement of the Norsemen, is on the west bank of the Charles, a little off the road to Waltham. The large inscribed tablet set in its face states in detail that it commemorates the pre-Columbian voyages of the Northmen to the New World:

A. D. 1000 A. D. 1889
Norumbega
City . Country . Fort . River
Norumbega = Nor'mbega
Indian utterance of Norbega the ancient form

of Norvega, Norway . to which the
region of Vinland was subject.
City
at and near Watertown
where remain today
Docks . Wharves . Walls . Dams . Basins.
Country
Extending from Rhode Island to the St. Lawrence
First seen by Bjarni Herjulfson 985 A. D.
Landfall of Leif Erikson on Cape Cod, 1000 A. D.
Norse canals . Dams . Walls . Pavements
Forts . Terraced places of assembly remain today.
Fort
at base of tower and region about
was occupied by the Breton French in the
15th, 16th and 17th centuries.
River
the Charles
Discovered by
Leif Erikson . 1000 A. D.
Explored by
Thorwald . Leif's brother . 1003 A. D.
Colonized by
Thorfinn Karlsefni . 1007 A. D.
First Bishop
Erik Gnupson . 1121 A. D.
Industries for 350 years
Mâsurwood . Burrs . Fish . Furs . Agriculture
Latest Norse Ship returned to Iceland in 1347.

At Newton a change may be made to cars of the Newton Street Railway Company for Waltham via Newtonville and West Newton.

Waltham was set off from Watertown in 1737. It was named for the English Waltham Abbey, from which some of its residents came. It was made a city in 1884. Its principal landscape features are the river and beautiful hills, of which Prospect Hill is the highest. The car runs past the Waltham Manufacturing Company's plant, and crossing the Charles River, reaches the common, thence along Main Street, stopping finally at the foot of Prospect Hill, which is owned by the city of Waltham. A walk of fifteen minutes brings one to **Prospect Hill Park.** This is the highest ground, next to the Blue Hills, in this part of the State. Here a panorama of Eastern Massachusetts and Southern New

Hampshire repays one richly for the journey. Off to the north and west far-off mountain ranges are seen. To the southeast towns and cities dot the river valleys. To the east are the Blue Hill region, the city of Boston, and the harbor. The park includes about one hundred acres. It is easy of access, and is one of the most delightful spots in the Metropolitan District.

Returning to Main Street we may continue our journey to **Watertown,** settled in 1630. On Arsenal Street is the United States Arsenal, with its great workshops, where heavy ordnance are made. This town is eight miles from Boston, and the return to the city may be made via Cambridge.

VI. TO DEDHAM.

The car for Forest Hills may be taken at Union stations, Subway stations, Chelsea Ferry, Rowe's Wharf, East Boston Ferry, Park Square, Copley Square and Washington Street, and by transfer at Dudley Street. At Forest Hills an East Walpole car is taken, and passing through Roslindale the car enters Dedham. The car runs to Memorial Square in the centre of the town, and, if on time, it will be found that an hour and a half have been needed for the journey. But it is one of the rides which one would not miss, for the route is pleasant, and **Dedham** is rich in history, and a delightful place in which to while away a summer afternoon. Dedham dates from 1635. The Charles River, which flows through the town, is connected with the Neponset River by a canal called Mother Brook. This was the first canal made in America, and dates back to 1639-40. The Charles River makes a great bend here, and the river meadows afford scenery that is both restful and pleasing. The town is separated into a number of villages: Dedham Village, Connecticut Corner, East Dedham, Oakdale, Germantown, Walnut Hill, Ashcroft, Endicott, and Elmwood. There are many charming walks in Dedham, through the shaded streets and along the rivers and canal.

Dedham Village contains the town and county buildings and a number of interesting old mansion-houses. The visitor will be sure to feel an interest in **Memorial Hall,** built as a memorial to the townsmen who fell in the Civil War; the artistic building

A GLIMPSE OF THE NEPONSET RIVER.

of the **Dedham Historical Society,** with its library of historical works and manuscripts, a collection of antiquities and portraits of local celebrities; the **Ames house,** built in 1772; the **Dexter house,** built about 1762, and, most interesting of all, the **Fairbanks house,** built in 1650, and now in charge of the Daughters of the Revolution.

VII. THROUGH QUINCY TO THE SOUTH SHORE.

The South Shore resorts, Downer's Landing, Hingham and Nantasket, may be reached by trolley via Quincy, though a quicker, and, in fair weather, a pleasanter way of reaching them is by steamer. (See "The Harbor and Beaches.")

The run from Boston to Quincy, via the Neponset line, takes a little more than an hour. Take car at South Terminal Station, or on Washington Street, marked "Neponset Bridge," or connection with this car may be made at the Dudley Street transfer station by taking the elevated. The car, after leaving Dudley Street, runs to the banks of the Neponset River, where a change is made. After crossing the river the route runs through Atlantic, Norfolk Downs, and Wollaston to Quincy.

From Atlantic a line of cars runs to Squantum, where a visit may be made to **Squantum Head,** occupied by the city of Boston in connection with the works at Moon Island. Visitors are readily admitted to see the monument, which occupies the highest point of the cliff. It is a conical tower of stone which commemorates the landing here of an exploring party from Plymouth. The inscription reads:

Captain Myles Standish
with his men guided by the
Indian Squanto, landed here
September 30, 1621.

The point is nearly one hundred feet above sea level and commands a fine view of the harbor. A short distance to the east is Squaw Rock, where there are benches chained to the rock. The tradition runs that once upon a time a broken-hearted Indian maid threw herself into the sea from the crag, and from this legend it got its name in the early days of the settlement.

Quincy, settled first as Wollaston, in 1625, joined to Boston in 1634, was incorporated as the town of Braintree in 1640. In 1792

it became an independent town, with its present name. It has been a city since 1889. It is now an important street railway centre, from which lines radiate in all directions. It lies on Quincy Bay, extending over rolling lands back from the water, on one side, into the Blue Hills region. The city is divided into a number of distinct quarters: Quincy Centre, Hough's Neck, Germantown, Quincy Point, South Quincy or Quincy Adams, West Quincy, Wallaston, Norfolk Downs, North Quincy, Atlantic, and Squantum. Its chief interest centres in the fact that

PHOTO BY C. B WEBSTER & CO.

THE HOMES OF THE PRESIDENTS ADAMS.
Quincy.

it was the birthplace and burial-place of the two Presidents Adams, the birthplace of John Hancock, and the home of the distinguished Quincy family, for a member of which, Colonel John Quincy, it was named. It was the place where granite quarries were first opened, to obtain granite for the Bunker Hill Monument; and the place of the first railroad in the country, constructed for the removal of granite to the shipping-point. Among its points of interest is the **old church,** where generations of Adamses and Quincys worshipped, where great men were baptized, and in whose crypt lie the ashes of two Presidents of the United States.

In the **old burying-ground,** nearly opposite the church, John Hancock and others who were prominent in the history of the State are buried. Next in interest to the church and the burying-ground are the ancient houses still standing in **South Quincy,** where John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born. The most famous **Adams house** is the mansion in the bend of Adams Street just over the railroad bridge, above the corner of Newport Avenue. This was President John Adams's Quincy homestead from 1787 until his death. "In it, in the same room, was celebrated the golden wedding of himself, and the golden weddings of his son and his grandson" (Charles Francis Adams). There are other interesting houses in Quincy, and the visitor will be amply repaid for his walks about the famous old town.

A small pleasure ground situated just across the river from the Fore River Works in Quincy is now known as **New Downer's Landing.** Here is a grove in which is situated a dancing pavilion, bowling alleys, rustic theatre, etc. This may be reached by trolley from Quincy, and is on the direct route of the Nantasket line of that system.

VIII. TO PILGRIM LAND.

This trip from Boston to Plymouth, by electric car, takes four hours and forty-six minutes. The fare is 65 cents. From Boston, take the car for Milton Lower Mills. Changes are made at the latter place and at Whitman, or at Brockton. Cars leave Whitman for Plymouth on the hour, and half hour. This is a long journey, and it is one that should not be attempted unless two or three days can be given to the excursion. (For remarks on Plymouth see page 126.)

Milton, incorporated in 1662, was named from Milton in England, from which place some of its founders came. It lies just south of Dorchester, of which it was formerly a part. It is a region of great natural beauty, of fine estates, and winding, hilly, shady roads, which afford glimpses of ocean, forest and river. The old Milton cemetery has many gravestones with quaint inscriptions. In what is now the **Vose House,** were adopted, in 1774, the Suffolk Resolves, carried to Philadelphia by Paul Revere. Full particulars of these transactions are related on the tablet on the front of the house.

VISITORS' MEMORANDA.

RAILROAD TERMINALS AND THEIR FACILITIES.

There are two great railway terminals in Boston, and the incoming traveler will find himself at his journey's end in one or the other of these magnificent stations.

The **North Union Station**, on Causeway Street, between Nashua and Haverhill streets, is used by the several divisions of the Boston and Maine System. It will, therefore, be seen that all trains from Northern New England, from Canadian points, and from the West, by way of the Hoosac Tunnel, Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific lines, and from all suburbs north, northeast and northwest of Boston arrive and depart from this station. Some idea of the capacity of the North Union Station is gained by the statement that six hundred trains depart from this station every day in the year. The grand entrance is under one of the largest arches in the country. It leads to the handsome central building, which contains the large waiting-room, ticket-office, etc. The main waiting-room will seat several hundred people. The special waiting-rooms are models of order, and nothing seems lacking which would minister to the comfort of passengers. The marble toilet-rooms are kept with due regard to sanitary laws. And, finally, the discomforts of a journey are minimized and the convenience of the traveler assured by the complete service of the G. W. Armstrong Dining-Room and News Company. In that part of the building known as the old Lowell or inward side, is the dining-room, modern in its appointments and service. Meals are ordered a la carte, and the cuisine is equal to that of any first-class hotel. Directly across, on the opposite side of the inward waiting-room is the lunchroom, where one may be assured that he will be quickly served with a first-class

NORTH UNION STATION.

lunch. This will be appreciated by those who have a short time in which to catch a train. In the main corridor—opposite tracks 9 and 10—just off from the main waiting-room is located what is known as the "Ladies' Lunch." In this cozy little room those desiring a light lunch will be well served under pleasant conditions. In connection with the "Ladies' Lunch" is a fruit and confectionery stand, and the very best grades of candies and choicest fruits are constantly on sale. Here is also a large soda fountain, where all light temperance drinks may be obtained. The large news-stand, supplied with a stock of all newspapers, magazines, and popular novels, is just beyond the "Ladies' Lunch," in the main corridor. In the inward waiting-room is located another smaller news-stand, which is also well stocked with all kinds of reading matter. The cigar stand faces into the train house, directly opposite tracks 9 and 10. Everything in the way of cigars, tobacco, and smokers' articles will be found here. Near the cigar stand is the shoe-polishing booth, with special chairs reserved for ladies. The cab-stand at the North Union Station is under cover, and very conveniently arranged. The North Union Station is easily reached from almost any part of the city by the elevated and surface cars of the Boston Elevated Railroad.

The **South Terminal Station** on Summer Street and Atlantic Avenue is the largest terminal railroad station in the world. It is used by the several divisions of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Boston and Albany Railways. This imposing building is of pink Connecticut granite. It is six stories in height, and covers 13 acres. Its average length is 765 feet, and its average width 662 feet, with a street frontage of ⅝ of a mile. The waiting-room is 225 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 28½ feet high. The train shed is 600 feet square, and contains 28 surface tracks on the upper floor. On the Subway floor are double-loop tracks for the accommodation of suburban and excursion traffic. There are under cover 4 miles of tracks, and over 700 trains will use the station daily when all are provided for. The main entrance to this magnificent station is at the broad Summer Street corner. This leads to the Midway, a large open space between the waiting-rooms and train sheds. From the midway open the

waiting-rooms, baggage-rooms, ticket-offices, restaurants, and a covered carriage stand. It would be hard to imagine a railway station more complete in every detail, more luxurious in the various appointments provided for the comfort and convenience of travelers.

Trinity Place Station, Huntington Avenue and Trinity Place, is a stopping place for all outward bound trains of the Boston and Albany Railway.

Huntington Avenue Station is at the corner of Huntington Avenue and Irvington Street. All inward bound trains of the Boston and Albany stop here.

The **Back Bay Station** is on Dartmouth Street, near Columbus Avenue. Many of the trains entering or leaving on the Providence division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway stop at this station.

The **Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad** is a narrow gauge road running from East Boston to Winthrop and Lynn via the North Shore. It is reached by ferry from Atlantic Avenue, foot of High Street.

COASTWISE STEAMERS.

Boston and Bangor Steamship Company.—Steamers for Bangor and other points on the Maine coast leave from Pier 368, Atlantic Avenue, daily.

Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company.—Steamers for Philadelphia leave from Central Wharf.

Clyde Line.—Steamers for Charleston, Jacksonville, and other Southern points leave south side of Lewis Wharf.

Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamship Line.—Steamers for Yarmouth and Halifax leave from Long Wharf.

Steamers for Gloucester leave north side of Central Wharf, daily (Sundays excepted).

International Steamship Company.—Steamers for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., leave from Commercial Wharf.

Joy Steamship Company.—Steamers leave from Atlas Wharf, 308 Commercial Street, or by train connections at Providence, R. I.

SOUTH TERMINAL STATION.

Kennebec Steamship Company.—Steamers leave from Lincoln Wharf.

Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company.—Steamers leave Battery Wharf for Norfolk, Newport News and Baltimore.

Ocean Steamship Company.—Steamer leaves Lewis Wharf for Savannah, Ga., and New York.

Plant Line.—Steamer leaves for Halifax from north side of Lewis Wharf.

Portland Steamship Company.—Steamer leaves daily from India Wharf for Portland.

TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

Cunard Line.—Steamers leave for Liverpool via Queenstown from foot Orleans Street, East Boston.

Dominion Line.—Steamers leave for Liverpool and the Mediterranean from Fitchburg Railroad Wharves, Charlestown.

Leyland Line.—Steamers leave for Liverpool and London from Boston and Albany Railroad Wharves, East Boston.

United Fruit Company.—Steamers for Jamaica leave Long Wharf.

The Armstrong Transfer Company has its agents on all incoming trains, and at the piers of arriving steamers. These officials wear the company's uniform, and they are prepared to take orders for the **transfer of passengers and baggage** to or from any point in the city and suburbs. Passengers, upon surrendering their checks, should be given in return the company's receipt, which is to be surrendered only upon the delivery of the baggage at the places specified. When leaving the city an order should be given at any of the company's offices at least two hours before the time of departure. The sender of baggage is given the company's claim check on the baggage-room of the station or landing to which the baggage is sent, and in this way his property is quickly identified for checking. This company will check baggage through to destination from a hotel or residence, if the parties interested have their railroad tickets, and notify them to bring checks. It is also prepared, when requested, to purchase ticket and bring both ticket and check to the house or hotel. The

Armstrong Company also owns and operates a line of coupes and carriages for the conveyance of passengers between stations, or to or from any part of the city. The following are the rates for the transfer of baggage from the Terminal or Back Bay stations, Boston, by The Armstrong Transfer Company: For each piece of baggage—to any point within the old city limits, 25 cents; to any point within present city limits, according to location, 35 cents or 50 cents; to any point outside the city limits, and within five miles of Boston, 50 cents; to ocean steamship lines, 50 cents. The cab and carriage rates are those prescribed by the city authorities. The company's offices are to be found in all railroad stations, in all the leading hotels, and in different parts of the city. Their telephone number is "938 Tremont."

TRANSPORTATION ABOUT TOWN.

The **hackney carriage and cab systems** of the city are under control of the police department, the rates of fare being estab-

BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL RELIEF STATION,
Haymarket Square.

lished by city ordinance. The fare for an adult for short distances, within specified limits in the city proper, is 50 cents; this charge includes the transportation of one trunk on the carriage. The following regulation applies to carrying children by carriage or cabs: For children under four years of age, with an adult, no charge shall be made. For a child between four and twelve years of age, when accompanied by an adult, the fare shall be half the price charged for an adult; but when not so accompanied, or when a child carried in a cab is over twelve years of age, the charge will be for an adult fare. The charge for Herdic carriages and one-horse cabs is 25 cents for transporting one person from any railroad station to a hotel, or from one railroad station to another. For one or more passengers from one point to another, within specified limits, the fare is 25 cents each. Cabs may also be hired by the hour for service within or about the city at the following rates: To or from any point within the limits of the city the rate shall be made on the basis of $1 per hour for one, two, three, or four passengers. The time shall be reckoned both going to and coming from any point, whether the cab returns empty or otherwise. Fractions of an hour shall not be charged after the first hour.

The **street-car service** in Boston, with the exception of the Lynn and Boston Railway, running from the Scollay Square Subway Station, is under the control of one corporation, which is known as the Boston Elevated Railway Company. This company operates over surface, subway and elevated lines. Its liberal system of transfers, given at certain points without extra charge, enables one to reach almost any part of Boston or its nearby suburbs for five cents. Through its connections with other trolley lines a great part of New England is open to those who would travel by "broom-stick train."

The **Subway** is one of the sights of Boston, and the following facts may interest the reader: It was begun in 1895 and completed in 1898, at a cost of about $5,000,000. It is owned by the city and leased to the Elevated Railway Company at a price which will eventually pay back the entire cost; it is one and two-thirds miles long, running from a point near the North Union Station to Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue, near Pleasant

Street, with another outlet on Boylston Street, near the Public Garden; it is used by both elevated and surface cars, and has greatly facilitated street-car and other travel in the narrow and crooked streets of the business part of the city.

The following **general directions** may be of service to the stranger, but for minute directions one should apply to conductors or to the Subway employees. Policemen are usually well-informed on these matters, and they will cheerfully give any information asked. Southbound cars may be taken at Subway stations for Back Bay, Roxbury, parts of Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills, Brookline, Allston, Brighton, Watertown and Newton; also parts of Cambridge and Somerville, by way of Boylston Street, Massachusetts Avenue and Harvard Bridge. Surface cars for Cambridge may also be taken at North Station or Bowdoin Square, going by way of Cambridge Bridge. Surface cars for South Station, Roxbury, Highland, Dorchester, South Boston, may be taken southbound on Washington Street, or eastbound on Summer Street. Cars may be taken at Subway stations for North Station, Charlestown, Malden, Medford, Somerville and most northern suburbs, sometimes involving

HOTEL TOURAINE,
Tremont and Boylston Streets.

a change of cars at Park Street Station. The elevated trains run from Roxbury to Charlestown, passing through the Subway; also by another route passing the South Terminal. Trains marked "Atlantic Circuit" go around what is known as "the loop," and by taking one of these trains the passenger may go direct from one to the other of the great railway stations, or from any of the Subway stations to any station on this "loop." This line will be found a great convenience to those wishing to take the steamboats down the harbor or elsewhere. Transfers from surface to elevated cars may be obtained from conductors. The elevated road is to be extended to other points, so as to relieve the still crowded streets.

Ferries between Boston and opposite shores: Chelsea Ferry, from foot of Hanover Street to foot of Winnisimmet Street, Chelsea. East Boston, North Ferry, from foot of Battery Street. East Boston, South Ferry, from foot of Eastern Avenue. Boston and Revere Beach Railroad Ferry, 350 Atlantic Avenue, to terminal of the railroad in East Boston.

HOTELS.

There should be no difficulty in getting comfortably settled in Boston. Among her numerous hotels are those which offer very good accommodations at reasonable prices, as well as those which provide all the luxury and magnificence demanded by the millionaire. The following list enumerates not only the first-class hotels, but others also of more modest pretensions. Any hotel mentioned in this list may be selected by the traveler with the assurance that he will receive fair treatment:

Name and Location.	Plan.	Rates per day.
Adams House, 553 Washington Street	European	$1.50 and up
American House, 54 Hanover Street	American	1.00 "
Bellevue, 21 Beacon Street	European	1.50 "
Berkeley, Boylston and Berkeley Streets	European and American	1 50 "
Brunswick, Boylston and Clarendon Streets	European and American	European. 1.50 American. 5 00
Castle Square, 423–431 Tremont Street	European	1.00 and up
Cecil, 617 Washington Street	European	1.00 to 6.00
Charlesgate, 535 Beacon Street	European	1.00 and up
Clark's, 577 Washington Street	European	1.00 "
Copley Square, Huntingdon Avenue and Essex Street	European	1.50 "

Name and Location.	Plan.	Rates per day,
Crawford House, Court and Brattle streets	European	1.00 "
Essex, Dewey Square	European	1.00 "
Langham, 1697 Washington Street	European and American.	European, 1.00 up American, 2.50 "
Lenox, Boylston, corner Exeter Street	European	2.00 "
Norfolk House, Eliot Square	American	2.00 "
Nottingham, 25 Huntington Avenue	European	1.50 "
Oxford, Huntington Avenue, near Dartmouth Street	European and American.	European, 1.00 American, 2.50 to 3.00
Parker House, Tremont and School streets	European	1.00 and up
Plaza, Columbus Avenue and Holyoke Street	European	1.00 "
Quincy House, Brattle Street	European and American.	European, 1.00 " American, 2.50
Revere House, Bowdoin Square	European and American.	European, 1.00 and up American, 2.50
Reynolds, 623 Washington Street	European	2.00 and up
Savoy, 598 Washington Street	European	1.50 "
Somerset, Commonwealth Avenue, corner Charlesgate	European	3.00 "
Thorndike, 240 Boylston Street	European	1.00 "
Touraine, Tremont and Boylston streets	European	2.00 "
Tuileries, 270 Commonwealth Avenue	European	2.00 "
United States, Beach, corner Lincoln Street	European and American	European. 1.00 " American. 2.50
Vendome, Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street	American	5.00 and up
Victoria, Newbury and Dartmouth streets	European	2.50 "
Westminster, Copley Square	European	2.00 "
Young's, Court Street	European	1.00 "

RESTAURANTS.

Below will be found a list of the better restaurants in Boston:

R. Marston and Company, Brattle Street.

F. M. Crosby and Company, 19 School Street.

The D. S. McDonald Company, 132 Tremont Street.

F. E. Weber, 25 Temple Place.

Frost and Dearborn, 8 Pearl Street.

Thompson's Spa, 219 Washington Street.

C. E. Stubenrauch, 183 Summer Street.

T. D. Cook and Company, 31 Avon Street.

Brigham's Restaurant, 209 Washington Street, opposite Boylston.

Along Newspaper Row will be found a number of small and well-conducted restaurants.

INTERIOR COLONIAL THEATRE.

Boylston Street, near Tremont Street.

The French and Italian restaurants are situated pricipally on Hayward Place, with the exception of the following:

The Black Cat, Boylston Place, in the rear of the Colonial Theatre.

Marliave's, Bosworth Place.

Mieusset's, 836 Washington Street, near Hollis.

In the vicinity of the markets will be found a number of restaurants that make a specialty of good meats. These restaurants are very much frequented by marketmen, and are more especially designed for male patronage.

THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The following is an alphabetical list of the principal places of amusement:

Bijou Opera House, 543 Washington Street.—Presents standard light operas. Prices from 25 to 50 cents. Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Boston Museum, 18 and 28 Tremont Street.—The oldest theatre in Boston. Presents standard plays. Prices from 35 cents to $1.50. Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Boston Theatre, 539 Washington Street.—Presents standard plays and grand opera. Prices range from 25 cents to $1.50. Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Bowdoin Square Theatre, 1 Bowdoin Square.—Presents light comedy and burlesque. Admission 25 cents. Daily matinee.

Castle Square Theatre, 421 Tremont Street. A modern fireproof building. Presents popular plays and light operas. Prices from 15 to 50 cents. Daily matinee.

Colonial Theatre, 100 Boylston Street.—Built in 1900. The finest theatre in Boston, where only high-class performances are given. Prices from 50 cents up. Saturday and special matinees.

Columbia Theatre, 978 Washington Street.—Popular prices.

Grand Opera House, 1176 Washington Street.—Presents burlesque. Popular prices. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees.

Hollis Street Theatre, 14 Hollis Street.—Presents standard plays. Prices from 25 cents to $1.50. Saturday matinee.

Howard Atheneum.—Presents vaudeville. Prices 15 cents to 50 cents.

Keith's Theatre, 547 Washington Street.—One of the prettiest theatres in the country. Continuous performances from 10.30 A. M. to 10.30 P. M. Whatever is presented at Keith's is of high order. Prices from 25 cents to $1.

Music Hall, Hamilton Place.—Presents vaudeville at popular prices. Prices 25 cents to $1. Special prices at matinees.

Park Theatre, 619 Washington Street.—Prices 50 cents to $1.50.

Symphony Hall, Huntington Avenue, corner Massachusetts Avenue.—The Boston Symphony concerts are given here each season on Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings. Other high-class musical performances are given here. The building is new, and combines all the qualities which are requisite to a music hall.

Tremont Theatre, 176 Tremont Street.—One of the best places of amusement in Boston. Only high-class plays are presented here. Prices range from 50 cents up. Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

CLUBS.

Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue.—One of the leading social clubs of the city.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 1050 Tremont Building. The objects of this association are to explore the mountains of New England and the adjacent regions, both for scientific and artistic purposes, and, in general, to cultivate an interest in geographical studies.

Boston Architectural Club, 14 Somerset Street.

Boston Art Club, Newbury Street, corner of Dartmouth.

Boston Athletic Association, Exeter Street, corner of Blagden.

Boston Camera Club, 50 Bloomfield Street.

Boston Press Club, 2 Sewall Place.

Boston Yacht Club, Columbia Road.

Caledonia Club, 694 Washington Street.

Democratic Club of Massachusetts, 7 Water Street.

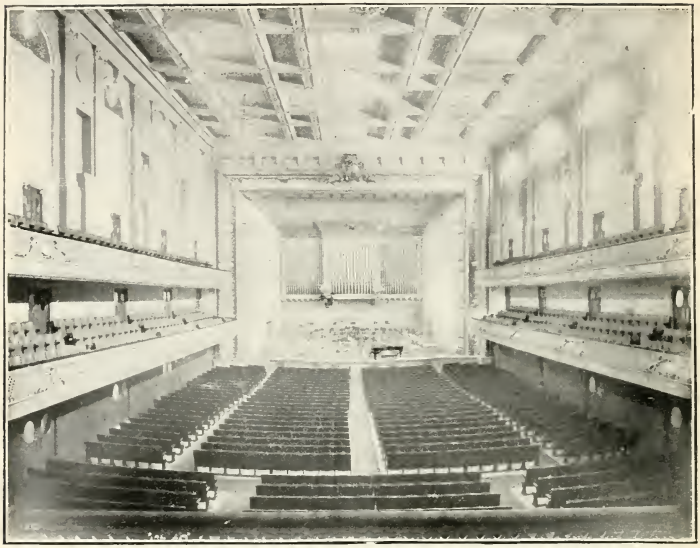
Massachusetts Yacht Club, 5 Rowe's Wharf.

New England Women's Club, 719 Tremont Temple.

Puritan Club, 50 Beacon Street.

Republican Club of Massachusetts, 19 Milk Street.

SYMPHONY HALL.
Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.



INTERIOR SYMPHONY HALL.

St. Botolph Club, 2 Newbury Street.

Somerset Club, 42 Beacon Street.—The most fashionable and exclusive club in Boston.

Temple Club, 74 Boylston Street.

Twentieth Century Club, 2 Ashburton Place.

CHURCHES.

Of the several hundred churches in Boston, some are more interesting, either from an historical or architectural standpoint, than others; some attract because of their musical service or ritual; others, again, because of the fame of the preachers who occupy their pulpits. We name here a few of those churches, which for some of the reasons mentioned above would be most attractive to strangers:

Arlington Street Church (Unitarian), Arlington Street, corner of Boylston.—The exterior of this church is plain. The interior is modeled after the Church of St. Annunziata, at Genoa, by Giacomo Della Porta. In the tower is a musical chime of sixteen bells. This church has one of the finest choirs in the city.

Berkeley Temple (Congregational). Berkeley Street, near Tremont.—One of the most active churches in Boston.

Bromfield Street Church (Methodist), 36 Bromfield Street.

Cathedral of the Holy Cross (Roman Catholic), Washington Street, corner of Malden.—The largest Roman Catholic Church in New England.

Central Church (Congregational), Berkeley Street, corner of Newberry.—Morning and vesper services. One of the most beautiful churches in Boston. The stained-glass in this church is the finest in Boston. The church is open daily at certain hours. Excellent music by quartet choir.

Christ Church (Episcopalian), Salem Street, head of Hull Street.—Morning services only.

Church of the Advent (High Church, Episcopal), corner of Brimmer and Mount Vernon streets.—Those who enjoy elaborate ritual will be interested in the service. Music by boy choir.

Church of the Immaculate Conception (Jesuit), Harrison Avenue, corner of East Concord Street.—A beautiful church interior. Excellent music.

Clarendon Street Baptist, Clarendon Street, near Tremont.

Every-Day Church (Universalist), Shawmut Avenue, near Canton Street.

First African M. E. Church, 68 Charles Street.

First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Streets.—Quartet choir. Fine musical programme in evening.

First Church in Boston (Unitarian), Marlboro Street, corner Berkeley.—Successor of the Congregational Church organized in 1630. Morning service only.

First Church of Christ (Scientist), Falmouth Street, corner Norway. Known as the "Mother Church" of Christian Science.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street.

First Spiritual Temple, Newbury Street, corner Exeter.—The principal Spiritualist meeting-place in the city.

King's Chapel (Unitarian), Tremont Street, corner School Street. (See page 68.)

Mount Vernon Church (Congregational), Beacon Street, corner Massachusetts Avenue.—Morning services only.

New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian), 136 Bowdoin Street.—Morning services.

New Old South Church (Congregational), Dartmouth and Boylston streets.—Successor to the Old South Meeting-House. (See "Old Boston.") Next to Trinity the finest church edifice in Boston. It is built of Roxbury and Ohio stone, in the Northern Italian Gothic style of architecture. Its great tower rises to a height of 240 feet. From this tower an arcade, containing memorial tablets, extends to the south transept. Over the centre of the edifice is a large gilded copper lantern with twelve windows. The interior is very beautiful, and the stained glass will repay inspection.

Park Street Church (Congregational), corner Tremont and Park Streets.—Ever since the days when Rev. Lyman Beecher was pastor of this church it has been known as "Brimstone Corner." An interesting old church.

People's Temple (Methodist), Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street.

Ruggles Street Baptist Church, 163 Ruggles Street.

Salvation Army Posts, at 886 and 2229 Washington Street.

Second Church (Unitarian), Copley Square.

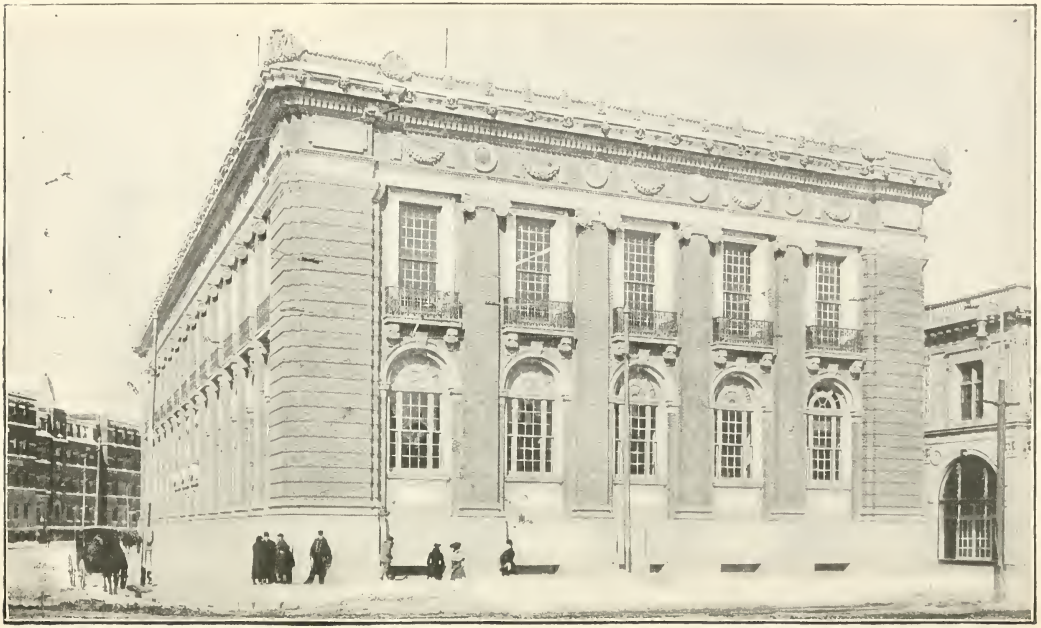
Second Universalist Church, Columbus Avenue and Clarendon Street.

South Church (Unitarian), Newbury and Exeter Streets.

St. Paul's Church (Episcopal), Tremont Street, opposite the Common.

Tremont Street Methodist Church, Tremont Street, corner West Concord.

Tremont Temple (Baptist), 76 to 86 Tremont Street, near School Street.—One of the largest church societies in New England. Morning, afternoon and evening services. Solo and choir singing.



HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.

Trinity Church (Episcopalian), Copley Square, just south of Clarendon Street.—This is undoubtedly the most beautiful church edifice in Boston. It was designed by the late H. H. Richardson, and is considered his masterpiece, and one of the architectural gems of this continent. Its shape is that of a Latin cross, with a semi-circular apse added to the eastern arm, and short transepts. A massive central tower rests at the intersection of nave and transepts. On the west front is the Galilee Porch, which has been recently added. The chancel contains beautiful memorial windows. The mural decorations of the interior are the work of John LaFarge. In the tower are painted collossal figures of David and Moses, Peter and Paul, Isaiah and Jeremiah, with scriptural scenes high above. In the nave is a fresco of Christ and the Samaritan woman.

Union Church (Congregational), Columbus Avenue and West Newton Street.

SOCIETIES, FRATERNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1154 Boylston Street.—Devoted to the promotion of a knowledge of the antiquities and natural history of America, and to the encouragement of scientific studies.

Anicent and Honorable Artillery Company, headquarters in Faneuil Hall.—The oldest military organization in America.

Boston Symphony Orchestra, a permanent musical organization with headquarters in Symphony Hall, Huntington Avenue, corner Massachusetts Avenue.

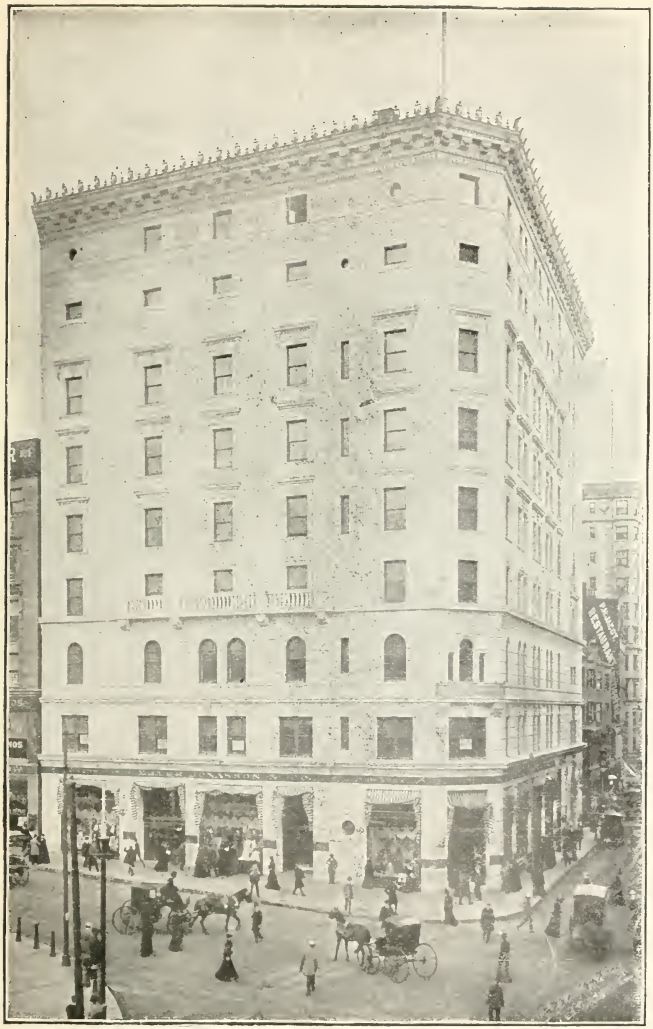
Boston Society of Natural History, Boylston Street, corner of Berkeley.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 24 Hayward Place.

Grand Army of the Republic, headquarters of Department of Massachusetts at State House Annex.

Handel and Haydn Society, headquarters in Symphony Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts avenues.—One of the oldest musical societies in the country.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, 111 Huntington Avenue. Its objects are to relieve the families of unfortunate mechanics, to promote inventions and improvements in the



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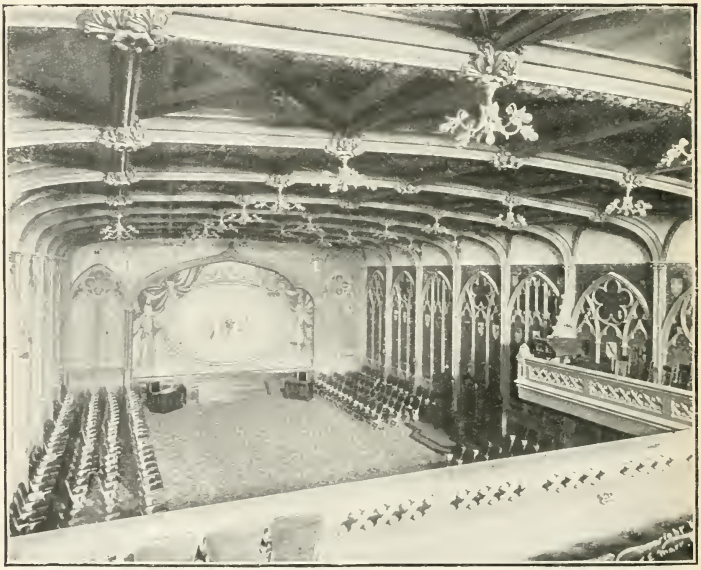
MASONIC TEMPLE—Tremont and Boylston Streets.

mechanic arts, and to assist young artisans. It holds numerous fairs and sales.

Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street.—Devoted to the investigation of local history.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.



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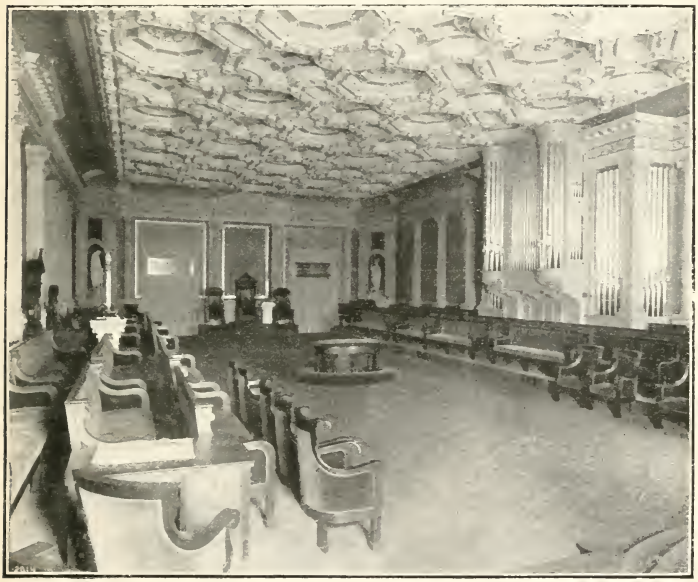
GOTHIC HALL, MASONIC TEMPLE.

New England Historic-Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset Place. (See page 44.)

Masonic Headquarters are in the fine Masonic Temple, Tremont, corner of Boylston streets.—The structure covers an area of 10,125 square feet. It rises 125 feet above the sidewalk and extends below it to a depth of about 32 feet, its contents being 1,600,000 cubic feet. There are nine full stories above the street, and two below. The available floor area in the whole building

amounts to 91,500 square feet. The exterior of the building is in a classic style of architecture, simple in treatment, with granite facades of Hallowell granite, and with the rear in gray face brick. The main Masonic entrance is on Boylston Street. The vestibule is of glass mosaic, and there are niches in which stand



CORINTHIAN HALL, MASONIC TEMPLE.

two marble columns, which were formerly at the entrance to the old building. The main entrance hall is twenty feet square, with a floor of marble mosaic. There is also seen the seal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, done in marble mosaic. On the second floor are a Fraternity parlor, Sodality Hall, and coat rooms. On the third floor are the offices of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. **Corinthian Hall,** on this floor, is considered one of the handsomest rooms in the country. It is in a

very refined style of architecture of the Corinthian order. Around the Hall are thirty-five columns and pilasters. There is an elaborate cornice and ceiling. The decorations are in ivory tones, and in gold and silver. The pedestals are of white marble, with carved capitals, surmounted by bronze candelabra. There is an organ in a case of ivory-white and gold on the north side of the hall. The ante-rooms of the hall are finished like the hall, but not so elaborately. On the fourth floor are found a small lodge-room, with connecting rooms, parlors, a room for the lodge secretaries, and a vault containing separate lockers, in which may be separately secured the archives of each body using the building. On the fifth floor is **Ionic Hall.** This is a pure Greek room, two stories high, the decorations being very elegant. The organ has a case of Greek design. Connected with Ionic Hall are apartments, waiting-rooms and a Prelate's room. In some of these rooms, as well as in the main hall, are very beautiful panels, figure pieces representing the progress and conditions of life. The sixth floor contains an armory, with two alcoves, a small adjoining apartment and two parlors. **Gothic Hall** is on the seventh floor. Its dimensions are 46 feet by 64 feet. It has a stage 46 feet wide and a proscenium arch 28 feet wide. It is fitted up in all respects like the stage of a modern theatre. There is a gallery at the rear of the hall, and a choir gallery and organ on one side of it. The hall and gallery have a space of 46 feet by 90 feet. This room is used for entertainments and dancing, as well as for Masonic rites. At the rear of the hall is a degree room, 20 feet by 60 feet, decorated in the gothic style. On the seventh and eighth floors are also armories, and on the ninth floor are private parlors and parlors for the use of the Scottish Rites Bodies.

Military Organizations.—The headquarters of the First Brigade, State militia, are at the South Armory, and of the Second Brigade at 37 Tremont Street. The First Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., an organization dating back to 1741, is quarted in an armory on Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Ferdinand Street. The First Regiment of Infantry, and the First Battalion of Cavalry make their headquarters in the armory on Irvington Street. The armory of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry is on Green

Street, corner of Chardon, and that of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry is on East Newton Street.

Odd Fellows.—The headquarters of the several organizations in the city are in Odd Fellows' Building, 515 Tremont Street.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, has for its object "to increase fellowship among women, and promote practical methods for their educational, industrial, and social advancement." It maintains a reading-room, classes in bookkeeping, gymnastics, embroidery, millinery, language, etc.; lectures and entertainments free to men and women; religious meetings on Sunday, for women only, and occasional health talks. An agency of direction gives information as to boarding-houses, summer resorts, schools, etc. A befriending committee visits the sick. In the lunchroom a simple bill of fare, at moderate prices, is presented, and women can bring their own lunch, and have the privilege of a comfortable room without charge.

Young Men's Catholic Association, 41 East Newton Street, is similar in its aims and methods to the societies for young men mentioned below.

Young Men's Christian Association, 458 Boylston Street. The work of this organization is too well known to require explanation. Strangers will receive a hearty welcome in the attractive quarters of the Boston branch of the society. Assistance is given to those seeking boarding-places or employment. Lectures and courses of study are provided.

Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street.—This society is open to young men over sixteen, regardless of race or sect. It promotes religious and philanthropic work and provides courses of study.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, 68 Springfield Street.—Devoted to the social and moral advancement of young men. Open only in the evening.

Young Women's Christian Association, 68 Warrenton Street.—This Association does for young women what the Young Men's Christian Association does for young men. It maintains classes in various lines of training, a lodging-house, an employment bureau, and a business agency for the various occupations open to women.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall .....School Street
Chamber of Commerce .....India and Central Streets
County Jail ..... Charles Street
County Court House, containing County, Supreme, Superior, Municipal and Probate Courts, and office of the Register of Deeds .....Pemberton Square
Post Office..Devonshire Street, between Milk and Water Streets
Public Library ..... Copley Square
State House .....Beacon Hill
State Prison .....Prison Point, Charlestown
Stock Exchange .....State and Kilby Streets
United States Custom House.....State and India Streets

SHOPPERS' GUIDE.

The large department stores are:

The Jordan-Marsh Company, Washington Street, between Summer and Avon.

The R. H. White Company, corner Washington and Bedford Streets.

Houghton and Dutton, corner Tremont and Beacon Streets.

Pitts, Kimball and Company, Washington Street, between West and Boylston.

The large dry goods stores:

C. F. Hovey and Company, Summer Street, near Washington.

Chandler and Company, 27 Winter Street.

Shepard, Norwell and Company, 30 Winter Street.

Gilchrist and Company, Washington Street, opposite Summer.

R. H. Stearns and Company, corner Tremont Street and Temple Place.

Gentlemen's Clothing:

Macullar, Parker Company, Washington, between Summer and Franklin.

A. Shuman and Company, corner Washington and Summer Streets.

The Continental Clothing House, corner Washington and Boylston Streets.

Ladies' Outfitters:

L. P. Hollander and Company, 202 Boylston Street.

Meyer, Jonasson and Company, corner Tremont and Boylston Streets (in Masonic Temple).

A number of stores of this kind will be found on Washington Street, between Winter and Boylston.

Boots and Shoes:

Thayer, McNeil and Hodgkins, 47 Temple Place.

The Henry H. Tuttle Company, corner Washington and Winter Streets.

T. E. Moseley and Company, 145 Tremont Street.

The Regal, Emerson and Douglas shoe store will be found on Summer Street, between the Terminal Station and Bedford Street.

Gentlemen's Furnishings (Hatters, etc.):

Collins and Fairbanks Company, 381 Washington, opposite Franklin.

Bent and Bush, 387 Washington Street.

Lamson and Hubbard, 92 Bedford Street, 229 Washington Street.

Gentlemen's Outfitters:

Noyes Brothers, corner Washington and Summer Streets.

John J. Ray, corner Washington and West Streets.

Jewelers:

Shreve, Crump and Lowe Company, corner Tremont and West Streets.

Bigelow, Kennard and Company, corner Washington and West Streets.

A. Stowell and Company, 24 Winter Street.

Numerous art stores will be found on Bromfield Street.

Nearly all the book stores are situated on the lower part of Washington Street, between Bromfield and Newspaper Row.

The more important are:

DeWolfe, Fisk and Company, 365 Washington Street.

Chas. E. Lauriat, 301 Washington Street.

Old Corner Book Store, corner Washington and School Streets.

Little, Brown and Company, 254 Washington Street.

On Cornhill will be found numerous second-hand book stores.

Souvenirs:

Geo. E. Homer's, on Winter Street, is the headquarters for souvenirs of all kinds.

CONVENIENCES FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

In the previous chapter has been given a full description of the great North Union Station, with its perfection of detail for the comfort and convenience of the great traveling public, and some mention has been made of the various departments devoted to furnishing the eatables, drinkables, smokables and readables required by those who arrive and depart from this great station. The description given, however, is deemed all too brief, inasmuch

PHOTO BY T. E. MARR.

SMALL NEWS ROOM IN INWARD WAITING ROOM.
Showing Entrance to Main Dining Room.

PHOTO BY T. E. MAPR.

MAIN DINING ROOM.

as it simply states that the station is amply provided with proper departments for this purpose.

Every great railway station has its dining-rooms, its news stands, its confectionery and soda-dispensing counters, but there are few, if any, in the country which can compare in convenience and perfection of detail with those in the North Union Station in Boston. The size of the station enables each of these departments to be most conveniently placed, and to be so planned as to serve thoroughly and efficiently an immense number of patrons. In one particular they are almost unique in a great terminal station. They are all situated upon the main, or street, floor, on a level with the platforms upon which the passengers alight on their arrival, and require no steps up or down from the street or train house. This is in distinct contrast with other stations in this city and those of Philadelphia, New York and Western cities, where dining-rooms are upon floors above

A VIEW IN THE MAIN DINING ROOM.

the street level. In the first place, it may be well to state that these various branches of public service are all under the management of The G. W. Armstrong Dining Room and News Company, a company incorporated by the late George W. Armstrong, which operates dining-rooms and news stands in many different important railway stations in New England, and whose agents furnish reading matter on the trains.

ANOTHER VIEW IN THE MAIN DINING ROOM.

The incoming traveler, after his protracted trip in the cars, passes through the handsome waiting-room opposite tracks 19 and 20, which in former years was the main hall of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Station. Between the two broad exits is one of the book and news stands of the company, while to the right is the dining-room, and to the left is the lunch-room.

The main **Dining-Room,** or rooms, for there are two of them, nearly but not completely separated from each other. Sur-

rounded by tall, arched windows, the rooms are flooded with light. The walls are of a pleasing tint. The ceiling is far enough above that an extra floor would give two high stories. It is supported by handsome Corinthian columns; artistic chandeliers, furnished for both gas and electric lights, provide such artificial illumination as may be needed in the evening.

It may be well to state here that the entire dining-room has been newly furnished this spring. The chairs, of solid mahogany, upholstered in leather, the china of a special pattern, bearing the name of the company, and the silver, not only the cutlery and spoons, but also the tableware, are all practically new. This, with the spotless napery on the many tables, gives the visitor a feeling of homelikeness which, in itself, enhances his appetite. These two rooms have a seating capacity of from 150 to 200 persons, with the best of facilities for promptly serving this large number. There are tables large enough to seat a family party, and there are also comfortable little tables, just right for a couple to dine and chat confidentially, with nearly the privacy of one's own breakfast-room.

There is one small room separated by rich portières from the larger hall, which bears the name of the "Directors' Room." This is so called because each week-day in the year the officials of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company

DIRECTORS' LUNCH ROOM.

in this room enjoy their midday meal, a fact which is not without significance when it is stated that the same bill of fare is provided to these officers as is presented to all patrons of the dining-room. This room is comfortably, not lavishly, furnished, and, except during the dining hour, can be occupied by any party of excursionists or business men who desire more privacy than the main dining-room affords.

In passing, it may be well to state that even the wants of the youngest travelers are provided for, and handsome high chairs, matching in design the rest of the furniture, are ready for the use of the rising generation.

Few hotels have more extensive and none more convenient kitchens than this establishment. This department, well equipped before, has just been entirely renovated, and all the utensils and the appurtenances are new, bright, clean and thoroughly modern. There are steam-tables, where the roasts are kept at a steady heat, each joint done to a turn, and protected by its own brightly polished cover. There is the bain-marie, where the entrées are also kept piping hot. There are the big ranges for roasting, and steam-jacketed stock kettles for boiling, the open fires for broiling, and there, too, is the big dish-washing machine which performs mechanically and thoroughly by wholesale the work which would require a small army of domestics. The system here is the same as in first-class hotels, so improved, however, that service is quickened and the patrons have their orders served to them in the very shortest time possible, and right off the fire.

There is a larder filled with provisions, a refrigerator containing enough meats and poultry to stock a corner store, a wine-cellar which can supply such wines, ales, and mineral waters as diners are accustomed to demand. There is a bakery where are produced such pies as mother used to make, as well as rolls, bread and cakes of all kinds. There are the closets for the many employees to preserve their street clothes, and all the conveniences for the help which are provided elsewhere for the patrons. The kitchen and bakery are models of cleanliness, the tile floors being as free from disorder and dust as any kitchen in a private house. Electrically actuated ventilating fans and blowers keep

PHOTO BY T. E. MARR.

LUNCH ROOM.

the temperature down to a comfortable point. Taken altogether, the "back part" of the establishment may well serve as a model for any hotel or restaurant in the country. All the water served is filtered through porcelain, thus rendering it absolutely pure and wholesome, yet avoiding the insipidity of distilled water, and retaining all its natural oxygenated qualities. The various dishes served here comprise as large a variety as is found at any metropolitan hotel. The charges are moderate, not the cheapest, but as low as can be compatible with the best of material, with careful cooking and efficient service. The system is such that the patron's check shows each item with its price, thus insuring correct charges, without any possibility of overcharging or other mistakes.

But if the traveler is in a hurry, and wishes more speedy service, there is a **Lunch-Room** where his needs are catered to with promptness and precision. This is situated at the left of the incoming passenger waiting-room. Here, at a counter with viands within easy reach, and with plenty of attendants, the man in a hurry can be served in a few seconds with nearly the same variety as in the dining-room. There are here also a few small tables for those who prefer them to seats at the lunch counter, but who do not care to visit the quieter and more formal dining-room.

But not only are the men provided with a lunch-room, but the ladies are also. Off from the arched main entrance to the station, and opposite tracks 9 and 10 is the **Ladies' Lunch,** a cosy retreat where light lunches are served at neat little linen-covered tables. Here may be obtained salads, stews, sandwiches, cold meats, also pies, pudding and ice-cream and such confections. Here, in a quiet, secluded place, the traveler can refresh herself after her journey, or fortify herself for her trip outward from the city. It is a charming place, which will accommodate thirty or forty persons at one time, with deft waitresses to quickly serve patrons.

Thus it will be seen that in the matter of providing meals and lunches the North Union Station is fully equal to any and all demands which may be made upon it at any time when the station is open. Close to the ladies' lunch, in fact practically a part of it,

PHOTO BY T. E. MARR.

LADIES' LUNCH ROOM.

PHOTO BY T. E. MARR.

LARGE NEWS STAND IN MAIN CORRIDOR.

is the **Confectionery Department,** where is displayed a most tempting array of chocolates and bonbons of the best grades, including such well-known makes as Apollo, Huyler, Lowney and others. These are for sale by the package or by weight as well as in dainty fancy boxes such as would gladden the hearts of the home folks as a souvenir from the city, or as graceful little tributes to the people one proposes to visit.

Next our attention is called to the **Soda Fountain,** a beautiful work of art. Here, in charge of expert dispensers, are served everything usually to be obtained at the best establishments of

SODA FOUNTAIN, NEWS STAND, ETC., IN MAIN CORRIDOR.

this kind. There is a hot-soda fountain during the colder months of the year, and ice-cream soda, cool beverages and mineral waters are on tap every day in the twelvemonth. A word about the beverages served here. The water used, like that in the dining-room, is filtered through porcelain tubes, and is as pure as distilled water. It is carbonated right at the counter, and is fresh, bright and sparkling. The syrups are made at the laboratory of the company on Utica Street in this city, where only pure sugar and ripe, fresh fruits are used in their manufacture. One can obtain here, therefore, a glass of delicious soda which will gratify the most fastidious taste.

It is but a step from here to the **Fruit Counter,** with its tempting array of foreign and domestic fruit, both the seasonable and the hot-house grown, and this is sold singly or in baskets of assortments, as may be desired. This fruit counter is in the side passageway leading from the main corridor to the carriage entrance, and opposite it is the **Flower Stand,** where are always to be found fresh and fragrant flowers.

This brings us to the main **News Stand** of the company, situated in the principal entrance to the great station. Much study is required in the arrangement of such an establishment, for, no matter what its size, everything carried in stock must be so placed as to be found and handed out instantly. Travelers leave the purchase of their reading matter until the last moment, and demand it on the instant. The arrangement, therefore, must be such, and the attendants so expert, that sales can be made at the rate of a hundred a minute.

It goes without saying that the Boston dailies are here on sale only a few minutes after they leave the presses, but here also are to be found all the New York daily papers at the earliest possible moment after they leave New York. There are also on sale many of the local papers of the towns and cities on the various lines which centre at this station. When it comes to the peri-

CIGAR COUNTER AND SHOE-POLISHING BOOTH IN TRAIN SHED.

odicals their number runs up into the hundreds, every one the latest date, and right under the hand of the salesman. The arrangement is a marvel of skill and experience. Perhaps you have never thought of the demands of the public at a railway news stand. If not, watch the salesman for sixty seconds during the rush hour in the afternoon, and if you are not brushed off your feet, you will get an insight into double-quick merchandising which will increase your respect for the ability of these salesmen.

Besides papers and periodicals, there are to be found here an assortment of books of fiction and light reading enough to fill a ordinary book store or a town library. The latest popular novels are for sale here as soon as published, and there are to be obtained here books in paper covers, low in price but high in literary quality, as well as those in more permanent bindings. As a matter of passing interest may be mentioned the fact that the company sells annually over fifteen thousand packs of playing cards.

This is the main news stand, auxiliary to which is the smaller but still complete one in the incoming passengers' waiting-room, which is shown at the opening of this chapter, while at various points in the train shed are small stands where daily papers and the current magazines may be purchased "on the run."

Facing the train shed, and most conveniently situated, is the **Cigar Stand,** presided over by one of the best judges of these goods in this city. Here are kept for sale a full assortment of imported, Key West and domestic cigars, and foreign and American made cigarettes in Egyptian and other standard brands. The stock includes a full line of plug and cut tobacco, suited to all the varying tastes of the public. Here, also, is carried a small but select line of brier and meerschaum pipes and cigar-holders, together with the commoner kinds demanded by those smokers who wish something inexpensive, for temporary use, to be discarded at the end of the journey. This salesroom, though of only moderate floor capacity, is of such height that it is capable of carrying an immense stock, the entire walls being utilized for shelf-room reached by rolling ladders, so as to be quickly accessible, for this establishment caters especially to the box

trade, having a line of steady customers, residents of Boston and other cities, who find here their favorite brands at reasonable prices.

Adjoining the cigar stand in the train shed is the **Boot-Black Stand,** which is another of the public conveniences managed by this company. This is a glass-enclosed structure, thus being protected from the noise and dust of the station. There are six comfortable chairs of quartered oak, brass-ornamented, and as many quick, experienced boot-blacks, who are prepared to clean and polish shoes of any hue and of all varieties and finishes. If a patron mentions to the manager the fact that he is in a hurry a specially adroit artist of the brush gives him a quick shine. The ladies' trade in this line is properly catered to. One end of the enclosure is fitted up with a particularly comfortable chair, and curtains are so arranged that they may shield the occupant from observation. Here any lady may have her boots cleaned and polished by an expert with as much privacy and propriety as in her own residence.

Here are kept for sale also a full line of blackings, dressings and polishes, and also shoe laces, in fact a whole emergency establishment for the footwear. These enterprises for the traveling public, great as they are, comprise only a portion of the business of this company, for it owns and conducts all the important dining-rooms on the lines of the Boston and Maine and Boston and Albany Railroads, as well as news stands at nearly every station. On the Boston and Maine road the principal ones are at Portsmouth, on the Eastern Division; Nashua Junction, Manchester and Concord, on the Southern Division. Each of these establishments is thoroughly equipped to meet all the demands which can be made upon them. At these dining-rooms the main part of the business is catering to the wants of those travelers who have but a limited amount of time, and quick service is made a special feature, a large variety of cooked viands, hot or cold, being always ready. In the summer season, however, in addition to these, there are other important dining-rooms, where the summer travel is heaviest. Sanbornville, among the mountains; the Weirs on Lake Winnepesaukee, and Old Orchard, by the broad Atlantic, are points where the traveler can find a

well-appointed establishment, and can rely on good viands and proper service.

Along the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad this company has thoroughly appointed dining-rooms at South Framingham, Worcester, Palmer, Springfield and Pittsfield. At Springfield there are two dining-rooms, one each side of the station, thus enabling them to serve patrons going east or west without requiring them to cross the tracks. To this formidable list must be added the dining-room at Taunton, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

All these establishments are fully furnished with every requisite for the wants of patrons. Each is in charge of a competent manager, while the superintendent makes frequent visits, and has a personal supervision of the entire system. Each of these stations has also a fully stocked news stand, where all the Boston and New York dailies and all the principal weekly and monthly journals and magazines are carried, as well as all the leading literature of the day. We had almost forgotten to mention here the cosy little dining-room of the company at the Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad station on Atlantic Avenue. This is furnished and managed with the same care for details which characterizes all the other establishments of this company. This dining-room is convenient for tourists and Bostonians who propose visiting the harbor resorts, being near the landing-places of all the harbor excursion steamers. At this station also are a fine news stand and a confectionery and soda stand, and other accessories such as are found at the North Station.

As has been previously stated, all these establishments for the convenience of the traveling public are under the management of the G. W. Armstrong Dining Room and News Company, whose superintendents and managers of the various branches are men of long experience who fully understand the requirements of their patrons and the public. Every detail for the com fort and convenience of customers is carefully developed, and as a consequence all whose business or pleasure takes them to any of the points designated above will find there the perfection which wide observation and extensive experience dictates, and which ample capital can furnish.

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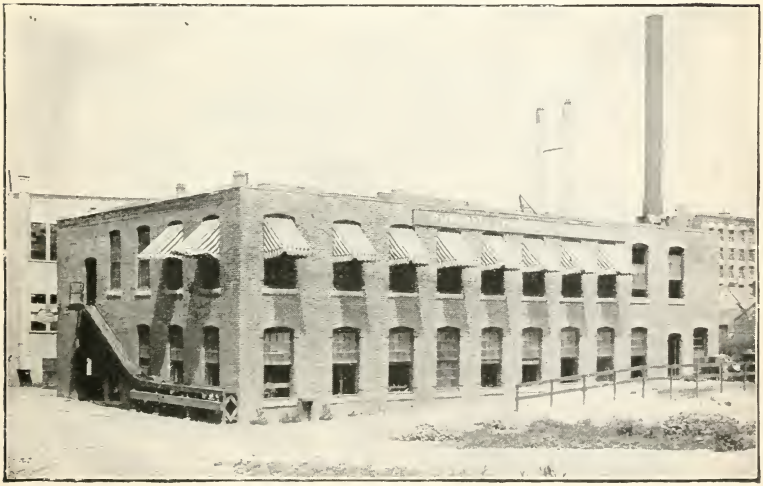

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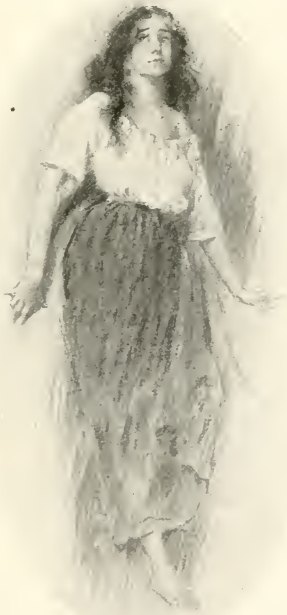

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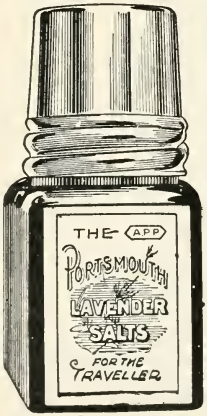

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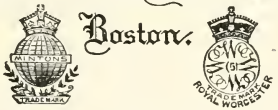

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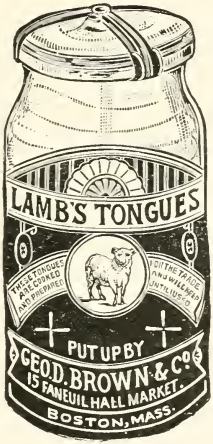

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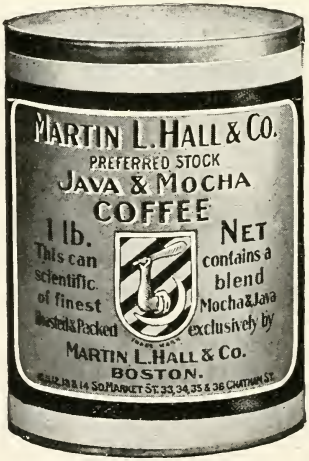

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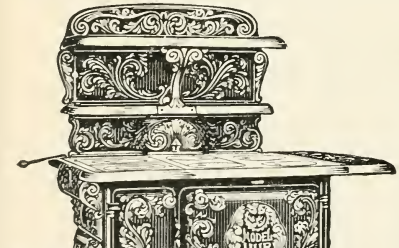

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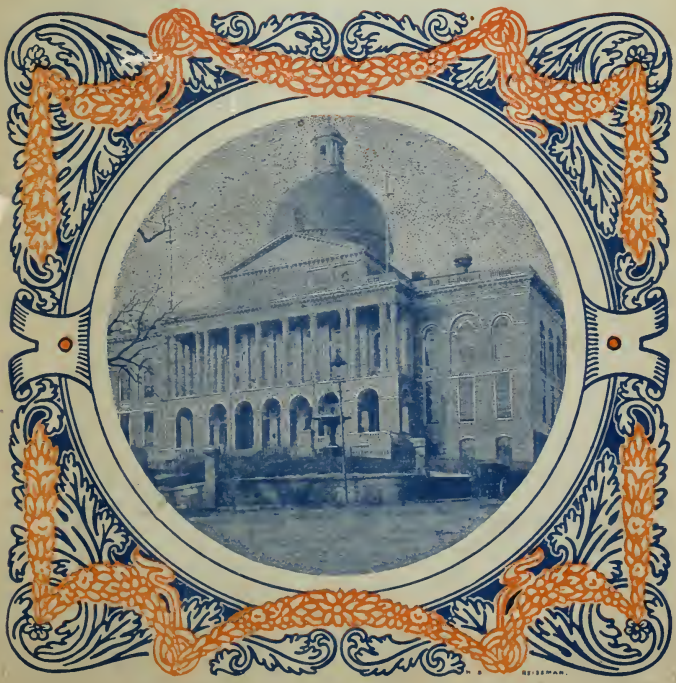

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